

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD

581. h 22

4

REPORTS

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED BY THE

Court of Directors of the East India Company,

TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE

Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies :

WITH APPENDIXES.

*East India
Company*

K

1793.

REAR BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES.

720Y

R E P O R T
OF THE
S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E,

Appointed to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE
from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES.

YOUR Committee, in entering upon the Objects of their Appointment, have read, and attentively considered, the Report to the Court of Directors on the 29th June last, of a Conference held on the 24th of that Month with the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; they have also caused to be laid before them, Minutes of such Communications as have passed from Time to Time between their Lordships and the Company's Officers.

It appears to be the Desire of their Lordships, to receive from the Court of Directors every Information that can be procured respecting Exports of the Produce and Manufacture of Great Britain to INDIA; and the Probability of increasing the Amount of those Exports, under any Mode that can be devised, and subject to such Regulations as may be hereafter agreed upon.

For the Purpose of complying in the fullest Manner with the Request of their Lordships, your Committee apprehend it will be necessary to state,

- 1st. The Quantity and Value in England of the several Articles exported by the Company to India, and the Profit or Loss on the Sale of those Articles in that Country.
- 2d. Such Information as can be procured respecting the Exports in Private Trade, allowed to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, and the particular Articles which compose that Export.
- 3d. Such Information as can be procured respecting Illicit Trade to the East Indies.
- 4th. The best Means of computing the Quantity of Tonnage unoccupied on Board the Company's Ships, on the Outward-bound Voyage.
- 5th. The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of British Manufactures and Produce in the East Indies, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of Exports; the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.

Finally. To submit to the Court such Remarks as occur respecting the Exports to India by the Company, and by Individuals; and the best Means that can be devised for extending the same.

B

Your

Your Committee conceive that it will in few Instances be necessary to extend their Inquiries concerning the Company's Exports further back than the Season 1784-5; the Restoration of Peace then enabled the Company to pursue with increased Effect that regular System of Commerce, which comprehended among its principal Objects the Extension of the Export Trade of this Country.

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value of the Company's EXPORTS, with the Profit and Loss thereon.

Conformably to the Plan which your Committee thus prescribed to themselves, in the first Place they directed the proper Officers to lay before them Accounts of Exports, with the Profit and Loss thereon, made up in the usual Manner.

But the Object in reference to your Committee at present, requires them to ascertain as nearly as may be the *Actual Amount chargeable on the Exports*.

Your Committee, after having maturely deliberated on this important Branch of their Inquiry, resolved to prepare an Account of Profit and Loss on the Company's Exports to India, founded on the following Data, which they conceive to be just and reasonable; viz.

The Charges of Merchandize in England, One Half per Cent.

Freight upon the Company's Exports, at the Rate of £. 10 per Ton, in Time of Peace.

Interest of Money for Two Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Premium of Insurance, at 3 per Cent. to all Parts of India.

The Charges on Sales in India (generally known by the Title of Import Warehouse Charges) to be as follows; viz.

In Bengal	—	3 per Cent.
Madras	—	5 per Cent.
Bombay	—	2 per Cent.

The Rate of Exchange to be the same as is adopted in the Accounts Annually presented to Parliament; viz.

Bengal	—	2s. the Current Rupee.
Madras	—	8s. the Pagoda.
Bombay	—	2s. 3d. the Rupee.

With respect to the Article of Custom House Duties charged to Individuals on Imports at the several Presidencies; viz.

Bengal	—	4 per Cent.
Madras	—	5 per Cent.
Bombay	—	9 per Cent. on Steel, Iron, Lead,

Copper, and Tin, and 6 per Cent. on other Articles, your Committee do not take them into Consideration on the present Occasion.

In deciding upon the Principles proper to form the Account of Profit and Loss, your Committee are convinced they act up to the Wishes and Intentions of the Court of Directors, while in all Matters where the Doubt of Estimate will permit, they suffer the Balance of Advantage to preponderate in favour of the Export of the Produce and Manufactures of this Country.

Having

Having agreed upon the Principles on which the Accounts of Profit and Loss were to be formed, and communicated their Resolutions thereon to the proper Officers, the said Accounts were accordingly prepared, and laid before your Committee; Copies thereof will be found in the Appendix, N^o 1. From these Accounts it will appear as follows:

Appendix
N^o 1.

By the Sales of Europe Goods in Bengal, it appears,

That in the SEASON	Woollens were sold amounting to	Leaving a Net Profit on the first Cost	Nett Loss on the first Cost	Or per Cent.
1783-4	£. 26,661	—	£. 4,885	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	64,391	—	18,931	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	54,923	—	3,328	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	29,270	—	3,332	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787-8	30,596	347	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	34,410	2,767	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	240,251	3,114	29,476	
			3,114	

Nett Loss for Six Years on Woollens — £.

26,462

METALS.

1783-4	£. 79,222	£. 2,313	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	105,997	—	12,986	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	91,809	—	4,971	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	37,679	1,140	—	4
1787-8	50,417	17,934	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	69,322	1,487	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 433,746	22,874	17,957	
		17,957		

Nett Profit for Six Years on Metals —

£. 4,917

At M A D R A S.

SEASONS.	Woollens fold.	Nett Profit.	Nett Loss.	Per Cent.
1783-4	£. 26,983	£. 611	—	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
84-5	24,225	1,489	—	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
85-6	25,934	469	—	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
86-7	19,537	—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
87-8	22,974	1,141	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
88-9	21,610	843	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
	£. 141,263	4,553 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
		4,550 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nett Profit on Woollens.	
METALS.				
1783-4	£. 53,917	£. 1,091	—	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
84-5	45,905	—	£. 2,905	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
85-6	78,665	—	4,911	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
86-7	23,288	—	1,815	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
87-8	32,267	—	477	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
88-9	50,886	8,037	—	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£. 284,928	9,128	10,108 9,128	—
			£. 980	Nett Loss on Metals.

At B O M B A Y.

SEASONS.	Woollens fold.	Profit.	Loss.	Per Cent.
1784-5	£. 8,831	—	2,249	23 1/2
85-6	59,905	—	10,987	18.07
86-7	37,584	2,099	—	6.92
87-8	59,034	—	2,943	5 1/2
88-9	10,281	—	986	10 1/2
89-90	18,899	—	812	4 1/2
	£. 194,534	2,099	17,977	
			2,099	
Nett Loss for 6 Years on Woollens			£. 15,878	
METALS.				
1784-5	£. 23,750	£. 867	—	5 1/2
1785-6	27,495	—	4,767	18.8
86-7	74,816	3,359	—	6.03
87-8	53,577	2,184	—	5 1/2
88-9	66,831	6,333	—	14 1/2
89-90	44,865	—	2,038	5 1/2
	£. 291,334	12,743	6,805	
		6,805		
Nett Profit for 6 Years on Metals		£. 5,938		

GENERAL

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

WOOLLENS.		METALS.	
Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.
Bengal —	—	—	—
Madras —	4,550	—	980
Bombay —	—	5,238	—
£. 4,550	£. 42,340	£. 10,855	£. 980
Nett Loss on Wool- lens in Six Years } 37,790		Nett Profit on Metals in 6 Years } 9,875	
	£. 42,340		£. 10,855
			Nett Losses on Exports in 6 Years, £. 27,915, or £. 4,652. 10. per Annum.

SECOND.—EXPORTS in PRIVATE TRADE allowed to Commanders and Officers.

The next Object to which your Committee turned their Attention, was the Private Trade of the Commanders and Officers of Ships employed in the Company's Service. Those Persons are permitted to occupy a certain Proportion of the Tonnage Freight-free, according to their respective Rank.

Appendix, No 2. The Tonnage allowed on the Outward-bound Voyage to the Commanders and Officers of Ships of 755 Tons Burthen and upwards, amounts to 87 Tons per Ship. In smaller Ships the Allowance is proportionably diminished.

The Company reserving to themselves the exclusive Export of Cloth, Woollens, Copper, Military and Warlike Stores, Clocks, Toys, or other Articles ornamented with Jewels, and Bullion; all other Articles of Commerce have remained free for the Commanders and Officers to chuse such as they may deem the most profitable.

Every Commander and Officer must, in a written Application to the Court of Directors, state the Tonnage and Value of the several Articles which he solicits their Permission to export under the above-mentioned Indulgence in Private Trade.

Had

Had those Applications contained a true Specification of the Tonnage and Value of the Goods proposed to be sent to India, your Committee might have been enabled to furnish the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council with material Information: it would have gone very far in affording Grounds for computing the Extent of any probable Augmentation of British Exports to the East.

But your Committee are informed, that the Private Trade so carried to India considerably exceeds, both in Tonnage and Value, the Amount of Privilege granted by the Court. And this Excess is, as they are informed, so different with respect to various Ships, and so fluctuating, as to baffle all Computation.

Deprived of full Information on this important Point, your Committee will not hazard any Conjectures as to the Amount of the Exports in Private Trade; they must content themselves with stating to the Court such Facts as have come to their Knowledge.

The Articles of which the Export in Private Trade consists, are, viz.

Anchors, Bar Iron, Bulgia Hides, Brandy, Beer, Boots and Shoes, Brazier,ry, Buntin, Block Tin, Cyder, Cherry Brandy, Canvas, Cutlery, Cards, Cordage, Cabinet Ware, Clocks, Cochineal, Carriages, Carpets, Cloth Cuttings, Confectionary, Copper, Drugs, Earthen Ware, Furs,	Glass Ware, Gunpowder, Glass Beads, Ginseng, Grappals, Gold Thread, Gold Lace, Haberdashery, Hats, Hosiery, Hardware, Ironmongery, Lines and Twine, Lead Shot, Millenery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Manchester Goods, Mustard, Orfildew, Oil, Perry, Painters Colours, Plated Ware, Plate Glass, Perfumery.	Pickles, Prussian Blue, Prints, Quicksilver, Rum, Red Lead, Remnants of Cloth, Snuff, Sadlery, Steel, Sheet Lead, Smalts, Sword Blades, Stationary, Ship Chandlery, Turnery, Tin Ware, Pig Lead, Rod Iron, Tin Plates, Wine, Wooden Toys, Window Glass, Wrought Plate, and White Lead,
--	--	---

THIRD. — ILLICIT TRADE.

The Illicit Trade, properly so termed, consists in the Export of Goods on Board the Company's Ships, contrary to Prohibition, and also on Ships fitted out in the Ports of these Kingdoms for India, by Individuals, without the Licence of the Company.

For your Committee presume that the Export of British Manufactures and Produce by Foreigners, in Foreign Ships, and from Foreign Ports, cannot be exactly comprehended under the Description of Illicit Trade. Should a British Subject have an Interest therein, it is the Person that renders the Measure objectionable.

It will be impossible to discuss fully the Objects of this Report, without taking these Points into Consideration. Your Committee will state the best Opinion they can form thereon, arising indeed chiefly from Conjecture; for here your Committee are deprived of Materials so correct as those on which they hope it will be found other Parts of this Report are grounded.

With regard to the Quantity and Value of Illicit Trade on Board the Company's Ships, and the Articles of which it consists, no certain Information can be obtained.

But your Committee have been enabled to procure the Manifests of Two Ships fitted out from this Country by Individuals, in order to proceed to India without the Company's Licence. Copies of these Manifests form N^o 5 in the Appendix.

If any general Principle can be ascertained from the Particulars of the Two Cargoes above mentioned, it is, that a very small Part in Bulk and Value consist in Manufactures; the remaining Articles of which those Cargoes are composed, are considered in various Parts of this Report.

Your Committee presume that the Whole of the Illicit Trade may be classed under the Heads of
Manufactures,
Metals,
Naval Stores, and
Military Stores.

Appendix;
N^o 5.

FOURTH. — TONNAGE unoccupied on the Company's Outward-bound Ships.

Your Committee have stated the best Information that can be procured, relative to the Quantity and Value of the Exports to India, in the Produce and Manufactures of this Country. It now becomes necessary to examine the Quantity of Tonnage unoccupied in the Ships, by which those Exports are conveyed.

And here your Committee must observe, that of the chartered Tonnage of each Ship, the Company reserve to themselves a Proportion, on which no Freight Outwards is charged; this is denominated Free Tonnage, and does not include the Privilege of the Commander and Officers.

For the Remainder of the Ship's Tonnage, of so much thereof as shall be occupied, the Owners are paid Freight, at the Rate of 40s per Ton, under the Denomination of Surplus Tonnage.

The present Object of the Committee's Research being confined to India, they have, in the following Statement, omitted the Tonnage of Ships proceeding to China direct. The Number of those Ships, in each Season, will however be found in a separate Column.

C

SEASON.

SEASON.	Number of Ships.	Tons free.	Tons carried on Company's Account.	Private Trade, estimated at 87 Tons per Ship.	Total Tons carried.	Tons chartered.	Number of Ships for China direct.
1784	16	9,206	7,183	1,392	8,575	12,089	10
1785	27	15,303	10,876	2,349	13,225	20,100	15
1786	25	15,125	12,122	2,175	14,297	19,874	8
1787	28	17,715	18,056	2,436	20,502	23,291	2
1788	23	15,108	13,216	2,001	15,217	19,860	8
1789	25	16,430	14,948	2,175	17,123	21,600	5
1790	24	16,571	21,347	2,088	23,435	21,786	None.

In the above Statement, the full Extent of allowed Private Trade Privilege is computed as actually carried; it may be objected to this, that in the avowed Uncertainty as to the Amount of Private Trade Exports, possibly the full Tonnage granted may not always have been occupied: Supposing the Fact to exist (which your Committee do not believe is the Case) it will be remembered that the Company's Faith is pledged to the Commander and Officers of each Ship for a specific Indulgence in Tonnage, which cannot be otherwise appropriated; therefore in forming a Calculate of spare Tonnage, the whole Extent of that Indulgence ought to be considered as filled.

Besides, your Committee have already stated as their Opinion, that 87 Tons per Ship is far below the Quantity really carried.

If it shall appear possible to augment the Export of British Manufactures and Produce on Board the Company's Ships taken up in the regular Mode, the Means of conveying the Exports must be found either in the surplus Tonnage before mentioned, or by altering the Destination of Ships intended for China direct, and consigning them to touch at Bombay and Madras in their Way thither.

The Nature and Importance of the Company's Trade with China render it necessary for One Ship of the Season to be dispatched thither direct, with Remittances and early Advices. The Remainder of the Ships for China may touch at Bombay, or Madras, without further Inconvenience than the Payment of an additional Freight and Demorage.

It will be easily perceived that during Peace there may be a Quantity of spare Tonnage; but the Case is totally the contrary in Time of War, the Military Recruits for India then occupy so great a Space on Board the Ships, that should there be even a moderate Fleet in India, the whole of the Company's remaining Tonnage is not sufficient to carry nearly the Quantity of Naval and Military Stores necessary for the Operations of War; and Instances have occurred when the Company, for the Conveyance of their Exports to India, have been obliged to engage a Quantity of Tonnage considerably larger than what it could be supposed should be returned filled with Import Cargoes, even under the most sanguine Expectations.

FIFTHLY

[6 11]

FIFTHLY. — For the Purpose of ascertaining what Endeavours have been used by the Company, at Home and Abroad, to encrease and extend the CONSUMPTION of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, some Detail becomes necessary.

The Court of Directors had Reason to be very much dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Board of Trade in Bengal, who, as instituted in the Year 1774, corresponded directly with them: in Consequence the Court formed a new Plan for the Establishment of a Board at each of the Presidencies, whose Correspondence with them was to pass through the Medium of the respective Governments. The First Instructions for the Proceedings of the several Boards, were transmitted to India in the Year 1785.

This Period therefore bounds the Researches of your Committee in a certain Degree. Some Matters of Importance will occasionally be found to claim a Deviation from this Rule.

Should it be deemed necessary for your Committee to carry their Inquiries further back than the Period alluded to, there will be no Difficulty in adducing numerous Instances, to shew that the Company have ever paid the utmost Attention to the Export of British Produce and Manufacture.

Further Instructions, of the Purport above mentioned, were likewise sent at a later Period, and accompanied with strong Recommendations to all the Presidencies, to use every possible Endeavour in promoting and extending the Sale of Europe Goods, particularly the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain; at the same Time Patterns were sent of the different Manufactures of Manchester, Norwich, and Halifax; the Presidencies were directed to examine the Whole, to call for the best Information and Assistance that could be obtained, and to acquaint the Court of Directors of the Result of their Endeavours.

It appears from the Correspondence, that all the Boards of Trade have conducted themselves with Alacrity, Zeal, and Ability, for the Purpose of fulfilling the Wishes of the Court; they have not only endeavoured to promote a Sale for Export Goods at the several Presidencies, but extended their Views to Foreign Countries, either contiguous, or where a Communication could be opened for this laudable Purpose.

The Government General of Bengal attempted to promote a Trade with Assam, which it is much feared will scarcely extend beyond the Article of Salt.

That Government have been still less fortunate in their Efforts for many Years to establish a Commercial Intercourse with Thibet, through the Bootan Country.

Nor is their Want of Success in these Instances surprizing, when we advert to the Obstacles they have had to encounter on a similar Occasion from the Rajah of Benares.

The Bengal Government say, "The Rajah was, like most of the Chiefs of this Country, too jealous of his own personal Importance to assent with Sincerity to Rules, which included the very necessary Regulation of his own Conduct; and too little capable of comprehending the ruinous Consequences to his own private Interest, which must ultimately arise from an irregular and capricious System of Government."

The Obstacles experienced in the Province of Oude, before the Commercial Treaty was concluded with the Vizier, are of another Description. The Bengal Board of Trade mention the "Difficulty of forming an Establishment, without either possessing an Influence which would militate with the entire Freedom left to the Vizier, in the internal Management of his Country, or else being exposed to the Interruptions and Injuries incident from the lawless Subjects of a weak Government."

Separate
Genl Letters
to Bengal,
Madras, and
Bombay,
dated 21st
September
1785.

Genl Letter
to Bombay,
dated 7th
April 1786.
Genl Letters
to Bengal,
and Madras,
dated 12th
April 1786.

Letter from
Lord Corn-
wallis, dated
3d November
1788.

Letter from
Bengal Board
of Trade,
dated 9th No-
vember 1789.

Genl Letter
from Madras,
9th July 1787.

Letter to the
Rajah of Tan-
jore, dated 8th
April 1789.

Board of
Trade Letter
from Madras,
17th January
1791.

Genl Letter to
Bombay, dated
4th July 1777.

The Presidency of Fort St. George looked chiefly to the Mysore Country; and they state very explicitly, that the great Decrease in the Sale of Woollens is to be attributed to the Intercourse with that Country having been stopped since the late War.

A Plan was formed for establishing a Commercial Warehouse at Tanjore; and the Court of Directors addressed a Letter to the Rajah upon the Subject; but Mr. Huddleston, in the Plan he originally proposed, does not appear to expect that it can be carried to any Extent.

In consequence of our late Alliance with the Nizam, the Board of Trade at Madras are endeavouring to introduce European Articles into his Dominions; the Event of this Undertaking cannot be known in England till next Season.

Buffora, and the other Settlements, subordinate to Bombay, have been supplied with Woollens from that Presidency; the Sale in those Places must ever depend on the political State of the Government under which they exist, and the Tranquillity of the Country. The Court, in their Letter to Bombay, of the 4th July 1777, noticing the Situation of Affairs in those Parts, say, "We are very apprehensive, when the Persians find that the Merchants and Inhabitants have no more Money, they will begin with our Servants, which happened some Years past, by which the Company were considerable Sufferers."

They state, that they are disposed to withdraw their Establishments, "having been so often deceived by the Phirmauns, that we have no Expectation of Redress."

"If Bufforah is given up to the Turkish Government, as before, we permit in such Case that a Resident be sent there."

Bombay is well situated for cultivating a Commercial Intercourse with the populous and extensive Empire of the Marattas; this Object was recommended by the Governor General, in the strongest Manner, to the Attention of Mr. Malet, the Resident at Poonah, who appears to have entered into the Investigation with great Ability and Assiduity.

Mr. Malet, in his Letter to the Governor General, dated the 8th of August 1788, observes, that "the Government of Bombay have long enjoyed a dormant Privilege of importing Annually, into the Maratta Country, Goods to the Amount of One Lack and an Half Duty-free, which he has mentioned to them, but from their Silence concludes it cannot be an Object worthy their Attention."

The Conclusion of this Letter is very remarkable: Mr. Malet says, "I am inclined much to doubt the Practicability of improving or extending our Commerce, by any extraordinary Means adopted for that Purpose; and as I believe the common Course of Causes, arising from the State of Society, has already operated its utmost Effects, and will continue so to do, so do I think that an Endeavour to improve or extend them, would rather tend to awaken Jealousy and Suspicion of our Intentions, than to answer the liberal End proposed."

This Letter is so important, and so justly describes the Difficulties to be apprehended in prosecuting our Commercial Pursuits, under the Native Governments, that your Committee have annexed an Extract thereof in the Appendix.

Appendix,
N° 6.

With regard to the Sales made at the several Presidencies within the Period to which your Committee now limit their Researches, and even during a great Number of Years previous thereto, your Committee can give the Court no pleasing Intelligence.

The Advices from India on this Subject present a tiresome Narrative of Circumstances which prevent their Progress, and a Profit on the Sales; too often they even state a total Failure in the Demand; that Demand is so capricious, even for Metals, but still more for Woollens, that Necessity compels the Presidencies to offer those Articles for Sale at limited Prices, well knowing that any Endeavour on their Part to force a Sale, would be attended with the most ruinous Consequences.—So

far from the Presidencies being able to augment these Sales, they complain generally of an evident Decrease with respect to Woollens of every Denomination; at the same Time they admit that the Demand for Metals had increased considerably, with a Probability of being supported and even extended further.

The Letters from the Import Warehouse Keepers in India, together with the occasional Remarks of the Boards of Trade, will furnish ample Detail on the Subject of Woollens; it will appear that large Quantities have remained for Years in the Company's Warehouses unsold.

On the 19th January 1789, the President and Council of Fort St. George acquaint the Court, that after all their Efforts, finding there remained on Hand 781 Bales of former Years, and that 354 Bales were expected by the Ships of the Season, they resolved to use every Means in their Power to promote a Sale, but they could find Purchasers for no more than 20 Bales, and those at a Price under Prime Cost.

As they could perceive no Prospect more advantageous, whilst the Communication with the Mysore Country was suspended, they agreed to send 372 Bales to China.

It appears by a Letter quoted on the Bombay Consultations, and dated the 10th November 1786, that the Quantity of Woollens cleared in the Three preceding Years, was no more than 1,600 Bales, or 533 Bales Annually.

Letter from
Mess. Scott
and Co.

The Government of Bombay, on the 24th December 1789, enter fully into the Subject of Woollens, and express much Uneasiness at seeing such a Quantity as 1,338 Bales of Cloth, and 343 Bales of Long Ells, perishing in the Warehouses, Year after Year; after striving ineffectually to procure a Sale, it was proposed to send a Part of these Goods round to Bengal, but as the State of the Markets there was equally unfavourable, this Scheme was abandoned.

With respect to the Patterns sent to India in 1786, it appears to be the Opinion, that none of them will answer for the general Consumption of the Natives; but that some Manchester Goods, to a trifling Amount, might be sold; of this your Committee will speak hereafter.

For the Purpose of ascertaining with Precision how far the Company have exerted themselves in supplying the Consumption of Woollens in India to its full Extent, your Committee have annexed Accounts to shew the Quantity remaining on Hand, the Quantity exported, and the Quantity sold, for several Years past.

Appendix,
N^o 7.
N^o 8, and
N^o 1.

From these Accounts it plainly appears, there has been at all Times in Warehouse more than sufficient to supply the Demand.

The Causes to which this unpromising Appearance on the Sale of British Manufactures may be attributed, differ at the several Presidencies. In some Instances these Causes are accidental, but it is much to be feared that the most material are permanent.

The Alteration in the Rate of Exchange for Bengal and Bombay, operates materially to the Prejudice of the Account Sales, when compared with those of former Years, particularly the Reduction of the Bengal Current Rupee from 2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. As, however, Two Shillings will be found rather to exceed the real Value of the Rupee, there can be no Reason for increasing the Rate of Exchange.

The Government of Bengal attribute the Decay in this Branch of our Traffic, to the disordered State of the Upper Provinces;

Letter from
Bengal Board
of Trade,
6th March
1788.

To the burthensome Imposts in Benares and Oude (on which we shall observe hereafter); and To the injudicious and irregular Mode of conducting Sales at the Presidency—this has since been remedied.

The Government of Fort St. George state, as a Reason peculiar to that Presidency, the Communication with Mysore having ceased since the last War.

The President and Council of Bombay observe upon the Decline of the Demand from the Marattas, that the Accoutrements for the Maratta Cavalry are not now made of Woollen Cloth, as formerly, but of Chintz.

An

An occasional Prejudice to this Trade arose at all the Presidencies from a Circumstance to which your Committee have alluded in a former Part of this Report, viz. The increased Importation in particular Seasons by the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, as well as by Foreigners. This over-stocked the Markets.

But serious Ground of Apprehension, as to the Success of the Vend for Woollens in India is to be found in an Observation made by the Presidency of Madras: speaking of the Natives, they say, " Their Dress is so simple, and little subject to Change, being obliged by the Rules of their Cast and " Sect, to adhere to a particular Mode of Apparel."

Your Committee feel so much interested in this Subject, that they must intreat the Court's Attention to some further Observations they have to offer.

From the Tenor of the Correspondence respecting the various Attempts made by the Presidencies in India to promote a Commercial Intercourse with the neighbouring Powers, it is evident that a free Intercourse of that Nature must be impracticable, if not established on the Faith of Treaties, or under the Protection of a Military Force.

The latter Alternative being out of the Question, your Committee will consider the Effects derived to Commerce from Treaties with the Native Powers of Indostan.

Your Committee have already stated that the declining State of our Sales of British Manufactures in Bengal was partly attributed to the burthensome Imposts in Benares and Oude.

Appendix,
No 9.

Since that Period an Arrangement has been formed with the Rajah of Benares, and Lord Cornwallis signed a Commercial Treaty with the Vizier on the 25th July, 1788, in Consequence of which all Difficulties were expected to be removed.

The only Articles of European Manufactures or Produce enumerated among the Exports from the Company's Dominions to the Vizier's Country (in the 5th Article) are " Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, " and Lead:" With respect to the Manufactures of Iron, Copper, and Lead, and the Cotton Piece Goods, also mentioned in the List of those Exports, they are presumed to be the Manufactures of India.

The 9th Article imposes an additional Duty upon all Goods not previously specified: The Care and Attention with which this Treaty is drawn, leave no Room to suppose that any European Articles should be rendered liable to this additional Duty, as Goods not specified; and it may be fairly concluded that the Governor General considered Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, and Lead, as the only European Articles of Export to Oude and Furruckabad worthy of Attention.

Letters dated
6th November
1788, 6th Au-
gust 1789,
9th November
1789, 6th Ja-
nuary 1790,
9th April 1790,
10th August
1790.

Appendix,
No 6.

Your Committee naturally looked to this Treaty for a favourable Effect on the Sale of Europe Goods in Bengal, and anxiously perused the Letters from that Presidency subsequent to the Conclusion of the Treaty. They were disappointed in finding no Deviation from the complaining Language of former Advices; the Difficulties of effecting a Sale formed the unceasing Topic. Great as the Importance of this Treaty is to the internal Trade of India, it failed completely to produce an increased Demand for the Manufactures of Britain.

Mr. Malet, in his Letter of the 8th August 1788, above mentioned, most ably and judiciously explains why the Discussion of a Commercial Scheme at the Court of Poonah would be inexpedient, and even dangerous.

Little Sagacity is wanting to discover the Impracticability of a Commercial Intercourse with the Myfore Country.—The Views of an Indian Despot are altogether political; and such has been the extreme Jealousy of the English Nation entertained by Tippoo Sultan, that during the Interval between the Two Wars, he not only prohibited the Introduction of British Manufactures, but forbade his Subjects to sell us the Produce of his own Country.

Your Committee are therefore satisfied that the Sale of British Manufactures in the Dominions of the Native Princes cannot be augmented, unless sanctioned by Treaty; and they entertain great Doubt whether any material Augmentation would result even from such Protection, except for Military Purposes.

Previous

Previous to any Remark on the Internal Consumption of Europe Goods within the British Possessions in India, some Observations on the Staple Manufactures at Home become necessary.

The first in Point of Importance is the Article of Woollens, to which the greater Part of this Report will apply.

Others consist in Articles made of Cotton and of Silk; these are made better and cheaper in India.

Linens, none of which are used, except Canvas, and some coarse Linens, Callicoes, &c. being much better adapted to the Climate.

Earthen Ware, which cannot afford Freight for so distant a Voyage, particularly the common Sorts.

All Manufactures made from Metals come under the same Description, except Naval or Military Stores.

There is Reason to believe that both the Two last Articles of Earthen Ware and Manufactures of Metal, can be made cheaper in India, owing to the very low Price of Labour; and a Doubt arises with regard to the Natives, whether the same Prejudice does not exist (at least in some Degree) respecting the Vessels they use, as the Dress they wear.

Under these Circumstances, your Committee are decidedly of Opinion, that the greater Part of the Exports to India consists in

Woollens,
Metals,
Naval and Military Stores.

The remaining Articles are of trifling Amount in Comparison; almost wholly for the Use of Europeans, and cannot be introduced as Part of the general Consumption of the Natives of India.

Sufficient Proofs have been adduced, to shew that the Indian Markets have not only been glutted with Woollens, but that every Endeavour has been used to force a Sale.

That notwithstanding the discouraging Advices from India, the Company have persevered in their Export, without much Variation in Point of Quantity, conceiving that an uniform Demand and Export were far more beneficial to the Manufacturers, than capricious or unequal Exertions.

Instances have occurred when the Sale abroad has almost stagnated, and particular Articles have been totally refused. The Manufacturers having represented the Distress to which they should be subjected, unless relieved by the Court of Directors purchasing Part of their Stock, which was unsaleable at any other Market, the Company have, on these Occasions, contributed in the most liberal Manner to their Relief, and augmented the Exports accordingly.

The Principles which have ever actuated the Company in their Encouragement of the Export of British Manufacture, are fully explained in a Letter written to Bombay, so late as the 21st April 1790. This was before any Discussion with regard to the Export Trade was in Contemplation. Your Committee beg Leave to annex an Extract of that Letter.

Appendix,
N^o 10.

It is remarkable, that when the Commanders of the Company's Ships were labouring under the Disadvantage of a glutted Market at Bombay, and stated to that Government the Hardships they suffered in Comparison with Foreigners, who they alledged could import Copper and Warlike Stores, which were prohibited to Subjects of Great Britain, they do not complain against the Prohibition which extends equally to Woollens.

This Circumstance can only be accounted for upon the Opinion entertained by your Committee, and which pervades the Whole of this Report, viz. That there is little Probability of increasing the Consumption

Consumption of Woollens in India, and therefore that Article is not much worth the Attention of the Commanders and Officers in the Assortment of their Private Trade.

The fine Cloths are for the Use of Europeans, but their Amount is small. The Demand for coarse Cloths is by far the most considerable. They are appropriated to Cloathing for the Army; such as are sold to Foreigners are almost entirely of the inferior Sorts, and used for the same Purpose; even a considerable Proportion of the fine Cloth is for the Use of the Military Officers in short, it is to be feared that no Reduction in the Price of Woollens will increase the Consumption in a Country where so many Substitutes for that Article are found better suited to the Climate, and more congenial to the Customs and Prejudices of the Inhabitants.

Your Committee, in the Progress of their Inquiry, have had but little Occasion to touch upon the Subject of Metals. It is conceived the Information desired by the Lords of the Privy Council on this Point, may be comprized in a small Compass. Besides, the Demand from India having been encouraging, the Company have increased their Exports of this Article in a very unusual Manner, as will appear by the Account hereunto annexed.

Appendix,
N^o 11.

In the Disposal of Metals no great Ingenuity, nor extraordinary Exertions, are requisite. It is sufficient to be acquainted with the Form and the Degree of Fineness of the Article required by the Natives, and to take Care that public Sales be made at stated Periods, sufficient to supply the Demand; all this has been done by the Company.

The Effort made by the Company when they came forward to relieve the Distress of the County of Cornwall, by exporting a large Quantity of Tin to China, having succeeded beyond their Expectations, there is no Doubt but that the Measure will be pursued in a proper Manner.

Your Committee observe at the same Time, with particular Satisfaction, that no Objection has been made in India against the Quality of the Cornish Tin. The Indent from Bengal requires 250 Tons, and that Presidency observes, that the Cost should be less than £. 75. 10s. 8d. per Ton (when received into the Company's Warehouse in Bengal), for the Purpose of excluding the Malay Tin wholly from the Market. The Indent from Madras demands 200 Tons.

If it shall hereafter become a National Object to export a large Quantity of Tin at a low Price, perhaps it may be prudent to meet its Arrival in India with a moderate Duty on the Malay Tin; it must however be considered whether the Malays might not retaliate, and check the Sale of Opium in the Eastern Seas.

The Company have lately established a Copper Coinage in this Country, for the Supply of India, and with a View to add Manufacture to so valuable an Article of Produce, which they trust may be carried to a considerable Degree of Extent, and prove a Substitute for the Japan Copper, which has hitherto been supplied by the Dutch.

The next Object of Discussion is the Export of Naval and Military Stores, which have at all Times constituted a very considerable Part of the Illicit Trade.

This Subject received the fullest Consideration by the Court, during the last Session. In consequence of a Plan presented to them by David Scott, Esquire, an Arrangement was formed under the Presidency of Bombay, with a View to attract the Commerce of India to that Place, in consequence of the superior Advantages to be found there in the Repair and Outfit of Ships. With this View, the Company will export all Sorts of Naval Stores for Sale, that are necessary for Trading Ships. That Description of Stores comprizes by far the greater Part (in respect to Tonnage or Bulk) of the Exports hitherto made in what are termed Naval and Military Stores; it is therefore hoped that the Measures now adopted may contribute to throw the Whole of the Sale into the Hands of the Company.

At all Events your Committee are persuaded, that Government will see the Propriety, and even the Necessity, of continuing to confine the Export of those Articles to the Company, and of adopting any further Measures that may be deemed essential for that Purpose.

It would have afforded much Satisfaction to your Committee, had they been enabled to suggest some Plan for augmenting the Export of the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain to India, in consequence of the Recommendation from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council.

Your Committee have constantly had in View this grand Object of Consideration, in all they have submitted to the Court relative to

The Exports by the Company;

The Exports by British Individuals and Foreigners;

The Probability of Sale and Consumption in India; and,

The State of the Company's Shipping.

In the Progress of your Committee's Enquiries, Considerations perpetually arose which induce them to think that the Idea suggested by their Lordships, of suffering Individuals to participate in the Export Trade, would not answer those liberal Purposes, nor produce those beneficial Consequences, which their Lordships had in Contemplation. Your Committee deemed it incumbent on them to enter fully into the Investigation of each Branch of their Inquiry, in order to ascertain the real and unconquerable Obstacles, which, in the Opinion of your Committee, will ever prevent any Increase in the Consumption of the Manufactures of Great Britain, except through the Medium of the Company. And of this Fact your Committee are fully convinced, however reasonable might be the Expectations of an increased Export to any other Country, not possessing, like India, raw Materials in the highest Perfection, and Millions of ingenious and industrious Manufacturers, who work for One Fifth Part of the Wages given in England.

Under a firm Persuasion, that the Measures pursued by the Company will prove much more advantageous to the Manufacturers of Great Britain, than any Efforts to be made by Individuals, your Committee cannot recommend to the Court to meet their Lordships with any specific Proposition. Your Committee submit that it be repeated to their Lordships, that the Company will cheerfully try any Experiments their Lordships may be pleased to suggest, as they are desirous at all Times of exerting every Endeavour to promote the Advantage of the Export Trade of this Country, and the general Prosperity of the British Empire.

But if your Committee cannot recommend to the Court to meet the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council with a specific Proposition, it becomes peculiarly necessary to offer such Remarks as have occurred to direct their Judgment in the short Time they have had to consider the Subject. They will therefore proceed to state some general Observations.

It seems to admit of no Dispute, that in case the Consumption of British Manufactures in India could be increased, it must be by Means of the Natives.

The Europeans in India are comparatively few in Number. It never can be an Object for the Public, to open the Export Trade, with a View to the Consumption of Europeans in India. Those Persons are well acquainted with the Articles manufactured or produced in Europe, with which they are amply supplied, either directly or indirectly.

It will appear, from what has been already stated in this Report, that the most sanguine Expectations can scarcely look to the Natives of India for the Accomplishment of our Object. Their History, from remote Times, affords us no Ground for such Expectation. The uniform unvaried Narrative of Complaint is, that Europe has ever been drained of Bullion for Payment of the Luxuries of the East. A Moment's Reflection will shew that the Products of India can only be obtained in Return for the Bullion of Europe, or as a Tribute to Conquest.

If Recourse be had to the Situation of the Company, previous to the Acquisition of the Dewannee, when their Views were purely Commercial, and when India abounded in Wealth, it will be found that

they laboured under extreme Difficulty in the Disposal of the Manufactures and Produce which they exported. And they were further obliged to send large Sums in Silver, sometimes to the Amount of £.4 or £.500,000 a Year, to compleat their Investment for Europe.

Your Committee do not attribute the present increased Sale of British Manufactures and Produce to a stronger Predilection in the Natives for those Articles. Among other Causes, the immense Increase in the Number, and the Luxury of Europeans in India, must be particularly adverted to.

An Opinion prevails, that Individuals are capable of Exertions, to which the Company may not be adequate.

It happens fortunately that Means exist to ascertain this Point with a tolerable Degree of Precision.

Appendix,
N^o 12.

Your Committee have procured the Particulars of assorted Cargoes, dated at Bombay, in December 1789, and December 1790, which are chiefly composed of Metals, Naval and Military Stores, and Liquors, the Remainder being Articles of Luxury for the Use of Europeans.

Your Committee also beg Leave to refer to the Cargoes of Two Ships fitted out for the Purpose of clandestine Trade, in Appendix N^o 5, mentioned in a former Part of this Report.

With respect to the Articles in which Foreigners can enter into a Competition with us, your Committee are satisfied they consist in

Iron,
Wines,
Canvas,
Cordage,
Arms, and
Naval and Military Stores;

None of which it is presumed have been in the Contemplation of their Lordships. Foreign Countries can always supply Canvas and Cordage at a cheaper Rate than we can.

The Foreign Trade with India has undergone a total Change since the Acquisition of the Dewannee by the English. It is no longer a Commercial Adventure; it has long depended almost wholly upon Agency, an Agency for transmitting to Europe the Fortunes of British Individuals. Whenever real Adventure has appeared, it has generally consisted in the Homeward-bound Cargo, and that for British Account. On these Occasions the Ship usually belongs to the Agent, whose Object is to charge the Whole, or as much of the Freight as possible, upon the Homeward Cargo; consequently he has an Opportunity of exporting from Europe free of Freight, or at least at a very moderate Rate. The Ports whence such Ships are fitted out for India, are those where British Manufactures abound, and where they may be delivered at an Expence not exceeding 3 per Cent. on their Cost in England. And there is no Prohibition in India against the Importation of British Manufactures by Foreigners.

Therefore, should the Company have been negligent, or the Commanders and Officers of their Ships inattentive to their own Interests, by failing to supply the Eastern Markets with the full Extent of their Demand, it is evident that a Channel has ever been open for transmitting British Manufactures to India.

The Prosperity of the English East India Company has stimulated the Governments of most of the Maritime Countries upon the Continent, to form similar Establishments; their Views naturally were to introduce their own Manufactures and Produce, and to participate generally in the Benefits of that Trade. They have, however, found the Exports very limited in their Extent, and that any lucrative Advantages to be derived from the Trade depend, at this Moment, as they have depended from the remotest Period in Commercial History, altogether upon the Imports.

Not having the same Means of procuring the Products of the East, as the English and the Dutch, other Foreign Companies have either totally failed, or are in a very declining State.

What has happened to Foreign Companies must be the Fate of Individuals at Home, should they be admitted to a Participation in the Commerce with India. The Placidity of sharing in the Trade to India will ensnare unwary Persons, whose Rage for Adventure will be productive of their Ruin, before they discover their Error.

In every Part of the East, the strongest Reliance is placed on the Company as to the Quality and Measurement of the Articles exported by them. — The Observation applies particularly to Manufactures. The Company's Mark on the Outside of the Bale is a sufficient Pledge to the Buyer for its Contents. — An individual Exporter cannot expect from the Natives of India that implicit Confidence in his Good Faith — and perhaps he may sometimes fail to deserve that Confidence.

From such Consequences the ruinous Effect to the Trade may be easily foreseen.

Other Difficulties, though of an inferior Kind, must arise from a Commercial Experiment, tried through any other Medium than that of the Company.

From the Statement given of the Company's Tonnage it appears, that in Time of profound Peace there is much to spare, but that during War there is not sufficient.

Should private Ships be suffered to proceed, they may possibly be sold Abroad, or, in consequence of insufficient Outfit, be unable to return to Europe. In that Case the Officers, Seamen, and Passengers, not being under the Controul of the Company, may remain in India, enter into Foreign Service, and subject us to all the ill Effects which the present strict Prohibition of unlicensed Persons was meant to remedy.

But there cannot be a Doubt, from every Principle of sound Policy, that Ships navigating the Indian Seas, in a Commerce between Great Britain and India, ought to belong exclusively either to Government, or to the Company. Now should the Manufacturers require additional Tonnage, and consequently incur the Expence of full Freight Out and Home, your Committee have the fullest Conviction that every Idea of their exporting to Advantage is at once annihilated.

If Individuals be permitted to export for their own Account, it is reasonable to hope that all Expectations of the Company continuing their Exports to any Extent will be abandoned. And your Committee must observe, they think this a Circumstance of infinite Importance to the Country. Discouraging as the Advices from India have been at Times, and crowded as the Company's Ships have been with Troops and Stores, the Purchases of Woollens, &c. have been regular and uniform.

It is possible that in a Course of Competition One Article of Manufacture may be substituted for another; but your Committee apprehend, from what has been stated in this Report, that such a Substitution would not, in all Probability, become an Addition to the Consumption of India: In that Case one Individual will gain what another loses. But this cannot be deemed an Advantage to the Public.

It may not be improper here to observe, that our Export Trade is of great Convenience and Advantage to the Public through the Medium of the Company, by furnishing the Means of procuring Investments in India; its beneficial Effects extend to the Commerce, the Navigation, and the Revenue of this Country. At the same Time it facilitates, in a material Degree, the Liquidation of our Debt in India, contracted in Consequence of the late and present Wars.

A superficial Knowledge of the political Situation of India, suffices to shew the Danger arising from Individuals authorized to explore the several Parts of India, under Pretence of promoting the Sale of British Manufactures, and not being under the Controul of the Company: such a Measure may not only embroil us with the Native Princes, but may lead to Colonization, an Event highly injurious to our Country, and to India. The Energy of the European Character becomes impaired in the first Generation, and is soon totally extinct. This is strongly exemplified in the Descendants from the first Discoverers, and the Conquerors of many Parts of India.

It ought to be considered, that the Company must have great Advantages over Individuals in the Disposal of British Manufactures, in Consequence of their numerous Establishments in every Part of India, formed either for the Purchase of their Investments for Europe, or for Political Purposes.

That they have hitherto charged no Freight on their own Exports, and suffer large Quantities to be carried Freight-free by their Officers.

That numerous Instances appear when the Markets Abroad have been over-stocked; but none where those Markets have wanted a Supply, under the present System.

The Admission of Individuals to participate in the Trade, must naturally tend to damp the Exertions of the Company; and this is a Matter of most serious Importance to the Public Interest.

In Addition to the Facts stated by your Committee, and the Remarks which have occurred to them thereon, they beg Leave to call the Court's Attention to what has been the Opinion and Conduct of Government towards the East India Company, at Periods when the Reasons for combining every Power, Commercial and Political, to produce one great Effect, did not exist, and when the Balance of the Company's Trade to India was against this Country.

So, early as the Year 1606, in the Infancy of the East India Trade, the Propriety of rendering it a Monopoly became evident to Queen Elizabeth. This Truth, thus early acknowledged, has been since considered as an Axiom of Government. Whenever it has been departed from, the Evils arising from the Innovation have proved their own Cure.

Under Reigns so different as those of the Stuarts, and William the Third, this monopolized Commerce continued to be guarded by very strong Measures of Government.

The Nation even thought necessary to make it a Stipulation in the Treaty of Vienna (concluded in 1731) that the Emperor Charles VI. should, in Favour of the British Monopoly, give up the Ostend Company, his favourite Scheme, in Protection of which he had long shut his Ears against the Clamours of Great Britain and Holland.

The short Periods for which the Charter has been, from Time to Time, renewed, prove that however Experience might convince, as to the Advantages of an exclusive Trade, still there existed in Government a laudable Caution with respect to the Public Benefit, in preserving a Power of Resumption at a short Period.

From this Caution, the Company's Monopoly, in deriving its Stability, derives its Glory; for repeated Charters, Royal Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament, have sanctioned the wise Policy of Elizabeth.

The Emergencies of Government, and that Prudence which sometimes prescribes a temporary Sacrifice to popular Prejudice, have indeed, at some Periods, seemed to favour the Views of individual Adventurers. But these Appearances lasted no longer than the Necessity which extorted them. It was rather a Connivance than a Licence.

Neither does it appear that these Individuals ever succeeded in their Speculations. They bought at a high Price, from the Poverty of the State, or the Venality of its Members, a Permission to ruin themselves.

There occurs only one Instance that forms an Exception to the uniform Opinion of Government on this great and important Commercial Point; it is the Attempt of Oliver Cromwell, about the Year 1655, to lay the Trade open. This bold Experiment terminated as might have been expected, it confirmed the Protector in the Wisdom of that Policy which he had doubted—The Monopoly was re-established, and the Company's temporary Abolition became, in its Consequences, their Triumph.

Your Committee must apologize for the Length of this Report. But the Magnitude of the Object seemed to render ample Detail absolutely necessary.

They cannot conclude in Language more expressive of their Sentiments on this important Branch of our National Commerce, than that of the Charter of the 12th April 1686, for continuing the Company's

Company's exclusive Trade, viz. " Being fully satisfied that the Trade cannot be maintained and carried on to National Advantage, but by One General Joint Stock, and that a loose and general Trade will be the Ruin of the Whole.

J. SMITH BURGESS.
F. BARING.
JOHN HUNTER.
W. ELPHINSTONE.
HUGH INGLIS,
JOHN MANSHIP.

East India House,
1st September 1791.

SINCE the Date of the preceding Report, by the Arrival of the Hawke from Madras, your Committee have received Copy of a Letter from Sir John Kennaway at Hydrabad, dated the 24th February 1791, in Answer to the Application he was directed to make for the Purpose of inducing the Nizam to receive Part of the Peshcush in the Produce and Manufactures of Europe.

This Letter contains such important and correct Information relative to the Temper and Disposition of the Native Princes in India, at the same Time that it confirms, in the fullest Manner, every Idea which has been suggested of the Difficulty which attends the forming any Commercial Intercourse whatsoever with those Princes, and the little Probability of benefiting to any Extent, even if such an Intercourse could be established, that your Committee beg Leave to annex an Extract from that Letter in the Appendix, N^o 13.

J. SMITH BURGESS,
F. BARING,
J. MANSHIP,
JOHN HUNTER,
W. ELPHINSTONE.

East India House,
7th September 1791.

SECOND

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE
from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES.

YOUR Committee, pursuant to the Resolution of Court of the 7th Instant have taken into their Consideration a Letter from William Bouverie Esquire dated 24th November 1801, by which it appears that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for the purpose of considering the Report on the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies, desire that a Report may in like Manner be made on the Export Trade to CHINA, JAPAN, and PERSIA, to the same Lords, as they are enabled to judge what Report there may be of extending or opening the Trade with any of those Countries.

The Nature of their Lordships present Enquiry being similar to that which occasioned your Committee's former Report respecting INDIA, they presume a similar Arrangement of Information may most effectually answer the Purposes desired.

That Arrangement is as follows:

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value in England of the several Articles exported by the Company, and the Profit or Loss on the Sale of those Articles.

SECOND.—Such Information as can be procured respecting the Exports in PRIVATE TRADE, allowed to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, and particular Articles which compose that EXPORT.

THIRD.—Such Information as can be procured respecting ILLEGAL TRADE.

FOURTH.—The best Means of computing the Quantity of TONNAGE employed on the Company's Ships on the Outward-bound Voyage.

FIFTH.—The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of British Manufactures and Produce, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of Exports, and the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.

SIXTH.—Such Remarks as occur respecting the EXPORT of the Company's Goods to the East Indies, and the best Means that can be devised for extending or opening the Trade with any of those Countries.

S E C O N D
R E P O R T
OF THE
S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E,

Appointed to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE
from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES.

YOUR Committee, pursuant to the Resolution of Court of the 7th Instant, have taken into their Consideration a Letter from William Fawkener, Esquire, dated 24th November, 1791, by which it appears, that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, having resumed the Consideration of your Committee's Report on the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies, desire "that a Report may in like-Manner be made on the Export Trade to CHINA, JAPAN, and PERSIA, so that their Lordships may be enabled to judge what Prospect there may be of extending or opening such Trade with any of those Countries."

The Nature of their Lordships present Enquiry being similar to that which occasioned your Committee's former Report respecting INDIA, they presume a similar Arrangement of Information may most effectually answer the Purposes desired.

That Arrangement is as follows :

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value in England of the several Articles exported by the Company, and the Profit or Loss on the Sale of those Articles.

SECOND.—Such Information as can be procured respecting the Exports in PRIVATE TRADE allowed to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, and the particular Articles which compose that EXPORT.

THIRD.—Such Information as can be procured respecting ILLICIT TRADE.

FOURTH.—The best Means of computing the Quantity of TONNAGE unoccupied on Board the Company's Ships on the Outward-bound Voyage.

FIFTH.—The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of British Manufactures and Produce, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of EXPORTS; the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.

FINALLY.—Such Remarks as occur respecting the EXPORT by the Company, and by Individuals, and the best Means that can be devised for extending the same.

Although

Although your Committee will endeavour to confine themselves to what has passed since the Season 1784-5, in order to preserve as much as possible an Uniformity in their Proceedings, yet the Nature of the present Enquiry renders a retrospective View of the Company's Commerce, &c. more frequently requisite than it was in the former Report.

The Information contained in that Report will render it unnecessary to enter into so much general Detail; and they will, as far as possible, endeavour to avoid Repetition.—But as their Lordships have been pleased to extend their Enquiries far beyond what was first proposed, and in Addition to the Company's Export Trade to China, to mention Japan and Persia, your Committee will first repeat a few general Heads of Remark, and then proceed to a Discussion of the Objects requested by their Lordships in Two separate Reports; the First of which shall be confined to China, and the other to Japan and Persia.

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value of the Company's EXPORTS, with the Profit and Loss thereon.

Accounts of the Particulars of the Company's Exports to China, having been produced by the proper Officer, founded on the same Data as in the former Report;

And the Rate of Exchange estimated at 6 s. 8 d. per Tale;

A Copy of those Accounts will be found in the Appendix.—From them it will appear as follows; viz.

By the SALES of EUROPE GOODS in CANTON, it appears that in the

SEASON	Woollens were sold amounting to	Leaving a Nett Profit on the First Cost.	Nett Loss on the First Cost.	Or per Cent.
1781-2	£. 55,477	—	£. 4,069 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782-3	—	—	—	—
1783-4	236,209	—	9,135 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	204,717	—	7,434 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
1785-6	192,456	—	3,367 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	247,370	—	10,913 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787-8	206,359	—	4,881	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788-9	369,141	—	17,720 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	321,132	—	15,995	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790-91	398,027	—	8,999 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2,230,888			
Total Nett Loss for Ten Years on Woollens			£. 82,516 $\frac{1}{2}$	

METALS.

METALS

SEASON	Metals were sold amounting to	Leaving a Nett Profit on the First Cost	Nett Loss on the First Cost	Or per Cent.
1781-2	10,790	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782-3	3,781	—	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{6}$
1783-4	40,217	—	6,678	42 $\frac{1}{6}$
1784-5	13,019	—	4,493 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	28,160	—	11,935	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	45,144	—	20,494	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787-8	40,925	—	17,192 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788-9	41,948	—	19,146 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	55,825	—	23,918 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790-91	142,312	—	4,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	402,121	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	108,641 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss for 10 Years on Metals			108,401 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SECOND.—Exports in PRIVATE TRADE allowed to Commanders and Officers.

On this Head your Committee have to confirm the Information stated in their First Report; observing, however, that the Court have this Season agreed to extend the Privilege of the Commanders and Officers in Private Trade Outwards from 87 to 92 Tons per Ship.

And they must acquaint the Court, that no Official Documents exist to distinguish what Articles of those Exports in Private Trade, or what Proportion of the whole Amount thereof, are sent to China.

It is known nevertheless that the Export Trade of the Commanders and Officers, whether permitted or illicit, has been confined to a very few Articles: Skins and Furs are supposed to constitute the principal Amount in Point of Value.

Previous to the Independence of America, Ginfeng also formed an Article of Private Export.

The rest consist of Glass of various Descriptions, Jewellery, Toys, and Watches, Cuttings of Cloth, a very few Woollens, some Cutlery and Hard Ware, and Silver.

If there be any other Articles, they are so trifling as to have escaped the Notice of your Committee. The Article of Quicksilver, which was formerly considerable, has been for some Time abandoned altogether.

THIRD.—ILLEGAL TRADE.

Your Committee have already submitted to the Court all the Information they can procure on this Subject, relative to India; but they must observe that the Articles of Naval and Military Stores and Copper, which form almost the Whole of the Illicit Trade, as explained in the former Report for India, will not answer in China. Naval and Military Stores are unsaleable, and from the jealous Apprehensions of the Chinese the Company find a Difficulty in being permitted to keep even the Guns and Stores necessary for their Ships. With regard to Copper, it is the chief Article which Japan furnishes in Return for the Imports of her Foreign Trade.

FOURTH.—TONNAGE undecupied on the Company's Outward-bound Ships.

Here your Committee must again refer to their First Report.

FIFTH.—The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of BRITISH MANUFACTURES and Produce, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of Exports; the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.

Conformably to the Plan which your Committee have prescribed to themselves, they now proceed to state their best Information on these Points respecting China.—That vast Kingdom, with regard to its internal Commerce, is yet unknown to Europeans. Many Years have indeed elapsed, since the first Communication took place between Europe and China; almost every considerable European Nation has had an Intercourse with that Country by Sea or by Land. Ambassadors and Missionaries have resided in the Capital. It was therefore supposed that the fullest Information existed with regard to the internal Commerce of the Country. But whatever Gratification the Philosopher or the Antiquary may find in the Publications respecting this famous Empire, the Merchant can derive no Assistance from them. It has been found that Opinions hazarded by Individuals for the Extension and Improvement of the Trade, by Means different from the usual Mode of proceeding, have constantly failed upon Experiment, and have entailed Consequences permanently injurious to the Company's Commerce.—Voyage Writers, among other superficial Observers, have conducted to these Errors; they have been struck with the polished Manners of the Chinese, the Mildness and Justice which appear in all their public Edicts, and the known Character of the present Emperor, who during a long Reign has distinguished himself by a strict Adherence to the Administration of Justice, and a general Protection constantly afforded to the Property and Persons of Foreigners, as well as his own Subjects. They have entertained an Opinion, that the present cramped and humiliated State of the European Trade in China, must be entirely attributed to the Want of Ability and Exertion of the Traders themselves; who, by laying a State of their Complaints before the Emperor, might immediately obtain effectual Redress of all Grievances. It remains however to be discovered, in what Manner a free Communication with the Emperor is to be acquired; and (which is still more important) in what Manner the Emperor's Orders for Redress can be carried into Effect, conformably to the Spirit, as well as the Letter of those Orders. Applications to Pekin have been made on several Occasions, and they have succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor the most peremptory Commands for Redress. Those Edicts which related to the

English,

English, have been executed with the utmost Civility and Attention to our Nation, and conformably to the Ideas entertained in China of the true Principles of Justice. The Mandarin to whom some of these Complaints alluded was deposed, and Restitution was made. But the Company found themselves in the End burthened with pecuniary Impositions on their Commerce fully equal to the Restitution made, and which in the Instance alluded to it is feared will remain as a Tax on the Company, although the Object of Complaint was merely of a temporary Nature.

Under these Circumstances, it may be reasonably supposed, that neither the Company nor their Supra Cargoes in China could have been disposed to adopt any of the numerous wild Projects which have been presented to them. They had, on every Occasion, experienced a total Want of substantial Justice, for many Experiments have actually been tried, which, after producing Insult, Humiliation, Imprisonment, and great Loss, have ever proved abortive.

If it shall still be urged, however, that this Failure has arisen from a Want of Spirit or Ability in the Company's Servants, your Committee must refer to what has been done by other Europeans settled in China, some of whom have been enabled to communicate with Peking, by means of the Missionaries who have resided there occasionally for Centuries. Your Committee do not know of a single Instance, in which even these apparent Advantages have enabled other Foreigners to benefit in Preference to the English. It is true, that they have not suffered in the same Degree with our Countrymen, and for Reasons stated by the Chinese, viz. "That the English are a restless discontented Set of People." However this Reproach may impeach the Prudence and Discretion of the Company's Servants, it must remove every Idea of their Want of Exertion.

Numerous Obstacles to the Trade arise from the Nature of the Chinese Government, which is the most corrupt in the Universe. Perhaps Motives of Policy (however mistaken) may operate with the Chinese in confining the European Trade to Canton. We know that the Profits of the Merchants in Canton are considerable. We know that Tea is produced to the Northward of that Place; that the great Consumption for Furs and Woollens must be in the Capital or its Neighbourhood; that of consequence the Growers of Tea would receive a much higher Price, and the Consumers of Furs and Woollens would purchase at a much cheaper Rate, if our Ships were permitted to proceed to a Port in the North of China. Still, however, Europeans are confined to a distant Port, and placed under Restrictions in other Respects, which strongly indicate Jealousy and Suspicion.

Indeed at the first Commencement of the Trade with China, Europeans were admitted freely into all the Ports; but it must be owned their dissolute and irregular Manners soon occasioned their being restrained to Canton. What Motives may now exist for the Continuance of those Restraints, or what Means are practicable for their Removal, your Committee cannot pretend to determine. The Merchants, with whom alone any considerable Communication is had, are generally so ignorant as not to know what Events are passing if out of their own District. Nay, the Knowledge of most of them is confined to the Occurrences of the Town where they happen to reside.

Your Committee cannot therefore obtain any particular Information upon which they can rely, relative to the various Situations and Descriptions of People in China, who either do, or are likely to consume British Produce and Manufactures. It is only generally known that Woollens and Furs are consumed in the Northern Parts; that Tin is used for Religious Purposes and consumed every where; and the Jewellery, Toys, Watches, &c. have been no Doubt for the Use of the Great and of the Affluent of every Description.

The Chinese are timid and superstitious in the Extreme, and naturally disinclined to Innovation. Their extraordinary Caution in preventing Europeans from transgressing the Bounds prescribed for them in the Port of Canton, and also from acquiring the Language, is notorious. It has been difficult, nay almost impossible, to persuade them of the Advantage which would result to themselves from extending the Import of foreign Articles into China.

Your Committee therefore presume they shall be justified in their Opinion, that the only Mode of increasing and extending the Consumption of British Manufactures in China, is by means of the usual and accustomed Channels of Trade now open; and that any Endeavour, by a contrary Mode of proceeding, would not only miscarry, but be productive of the most fatal Consequences.

If this Opinion, founded upon the best Information of the Nature of the Chinese Government, and of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, shall be thought to require further Proof, your Committee are persuaded that every Doubt will be removed in the further Progress of this Report. But for the Purpose of drawing the Subject (important as it is) into the smallest Compass, your Committee beg leave to observe, that any general Remarks they may have Occasion to make, apply chiefly to Woollens, as the Article which affords the most favourable Prospect of an increased Consumption.

Before the Commutation Act the Exports from this Country were small, and (what is extraordinary) were difficult to sell. The Chinese received them with Reluctance, and upon some Occasions as the only Mode of Payment which the Company had to offer.

Your Committee apprehend the Export of Manufactures by other European Nations was trifling, and particularly so when compared with the State of Exports at the present Time.

The Swedish Company, by far the best regulated and most prosperous in Europe, sent out Silver to a large Amount; and for the Deficiency which their Capital could not supply, they received Money in China against the Drafts of their Supra Cargoes on the Company in Europe. But they appear to have exported very little, if any, Manufactures, notwithstanding they could have purchased those of Great Britain, or any other Foreign Country, delivered at Gothenburgh at a trifling Advance of 2 or 3 per Cent. on the first Cost. The Progress of the Swedish Company was so rapid, and established upon such sound Principles, that if the Commutation Act had not intervened, that Company must have swallowed up most of the China Trade, and reduced even the trifling Proportion which Great Britain imported at that Time, for her own Consumption.

Your Committee do not scruple to affirm, that the most lucrative and beneficial Mode of carrying on the Trade with China from Europe, is by the Export of Bullion; yet the Company have anxiously seized every Opportunity of introducing British Manufactures and Produce into China, notwithstanding they could have derived superior Advantages from a different Conduct.

The Exemptions made in the Year 1784-5, as mentioned in the former Report, for increasing the Exports to India, were extended to China. — And subsequent to the Commutation Act, Means have been found to impress the Minds of the Chinese with Two very important Facts.

First, That Great Britain could not continue to receive Teas to such an immense Value, unless the Chinese would facilitate and encourage her Produce and Manufacture in Return.

Secondly, That Commercial Profits to the Chinese would attach equally to the Import, as well as to the Export Trade.

Whether the present Disposition of that People arises from those Principles, or from any other Cause, it is a Fact, that the Exports of the Company are greatly increased, and that there is Reason to hope they may be further extended hereafter. Nor is this increasing Sale of Woollens the Result of Compulsion on the Part of the Company's Servants towards the Chinese Merchants. So far from it, the latter seek these Articles with an Avidity which every Year produces an increased Demand.

Your Committee have Reason to think that upon some Occasions an advanced Price might have been obtained for the old Staple Articles of Cloth and Long Yells. The Supra Cargoes however acted wisely, and conformably to their Instructions, they continued to sell nearly at the same Prices; having constantly in View to augment the Quantity, and to inspire Confidence, instead of aiming at an occasional Profit.

It appears from the Account in the Appendix, that the Loss on the Company's Exports, both prior and subsequent to the Commutation Act, upon the last Period, have not varied in any considerable

considerable Degree. This is an undeniable Proof that the Company have forborne Advantage to themselves for the Benefit of the Public.

For the Purpose of rendering the Information which applies to this Part of the Subject complete, it becomes necessary to examine the Quantities of Manufactures and Produce remaining on Hand at the Close of the Season;

And in what Manner the Indents received from China have been complied with.

With regard to the Seasons 1781, 1782, 1783, and 1784, the Chinese were probably glad to get any Thing in Payment for their Teas, and for that Reason British Product and Manufactures found a Vent in China. But your Committee repeat with Satisfaction, that after the Year 1784, the same Effect resulted from Causes totally different. The Purchases before made by the Chinese as of Necessity, thenceforward became a Matter of Choice. Since the Period above mentioned, the Company's Warehouse has been constantly cleared; and when the Balance of Cash in the Treasury at Canton, at the Close of a Season, has amounted to above £500,000 sterling, there has not been a single Piece of Woollens remaining in Warehouse.

With regard to the Indents, your Committee think it necessary to state the following Particulars, which they conceive will afford the fullest Information and Satisfaction, viz.

AN ACCOUNT of TIN, LEAD, and WOOLLENS, Indented for and Exported to China, from 1785 to 1791.

TIN.		LEAD.		CLOTH.		LONG ELLS.		CAMBLETS.	
Indented Tons.	Exported Tons.	Ind ^d Tons.	Export ^d Tons.	Ind ^d Cloths.	Export ^d Cloths.	Ind ^d Pieces.	Exported Pieces.	Indented Pieces.	Exported Pieces.
None.	None.	None.	2,040	3,593	4,534	50,000	60,000	None.	332
D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	1,830	3,501	3,491	40,000	60,000	D ^o	200
D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	1,790	3,750	3,879	100,000	107,000	400	None.
D ^o	55	D ^o	1,590	2,869	4,122	107,000	107,000	600	740
D ^o	783	D ^o	1,610	3,093	4,608	112,500	112,520	800	1,200
D ^o	1,200	D ^o	700	5,869	6,393	114,500	127,860	800	1,797
1,187	1,200	D ^o	710	6,402	6,456	136,200	150,000	2,240	2,340
1,187	3,238	—	10,800	28,987	33,483	660,200	724,380	4,840	6,609

Memorandum.—The Year 1791 is upon Estimate.

The Camblets formerly exported by the Company were unsaleable, owing to the Dutch having a peculiar Mode of preparing that Article. It was not until the Year 1789 that the Company were satisfied our Manufacturers had discovered the Secret.—This they have done so completely, that your Committee entertain no Doubt but that the Dutch must give up all Competition whatsoever in Camblets.

The Manufacture of Cloth is carried on in so many Places, that the Company meet with no Difficulty in a Supply sufficient to satisfy the increased Demand completely.

With

With regard to Long Ells, the Case is different, the Manufacture is almost confined to a single County, and is peculiar in itself. There is no Doubt that almost any Quantity may be made; but under the Circumstances already stated, and which will be further explained hereafter, it became not only of Importance, but of the last Necessity, that the accustomed Quantity should not be depreciated. And when it is remembered that the Export for 1782 was only 25,000 Pieces, and for 1783, Pieces 25,040, there can be no Doubt, but that it was desirable to proceed gradually, and with some Degree of Caution. It appears, however, that the Indents from China for this Article, so far from being curtailed, have been generally exceeded by the Exports. In consequence the Quantity intended for the present Season is no less than 150,000 Pieces.

The Conduct of the Company with respect to the Proprietors of Mines in Cornwall, by taking a large Quantity of Tin in the Year 1789, repeating the same Measure in the Year 1790, and for the present Season, requires no Explanation. And although no absolute Dependence can be placed on the Result of the first Experiment, which has proved successful, yet the Supra Cargoes give Reason to hope, that Tin may become hereafter a staple Article amongst the Company's Exports.

Having thus stated what relates to the actual Situation of the Company's Export Trade, your Committee trust they may be permitted to draw a Comparison between that and the Company's Export Trade in the last Century. They will, for this Purpose, select a Period when the greatest Clamour was raised against the Company's exclusive Commerce, which Government found it absolutely necessary to confirm, notwithstanding the enormous Proportion of Bullion exported at those Times, as will appear by the following Statement.

S T A T E M E N T, viz		Exported in Bullion.	Exported in Produce and Manufactures.
In 1632	There was exported no more than	£. 8,441	£. 3,278
In 1655	The Trade was open, and the Company made no Exports.		
In 1657	The Company began again under a Joint Stock, when they exported	74,235	2,114
In 1658	The Exports were	227,829	23,763
In 1671	The Amount was	821,157	257,429
Total		£. 1,131,653	£. 286,584

The Company asserted at those Periods what has never been contradicted, viz. that their Exports of Tin, Lead, and Manufactures, were more than those of all other European Nations together. The most sanguine Expectations of an augmented Export in the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain, as resulting from the beneficial Influence of the Commutation Act, have been completely disappointed. For the Purpose of complying with the Reduction of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, it might have been sufficient for your Committee thus to have stated the present and flourishing Situation of the Trade to that Country.

To the above Statement your Committee beg Leave to oppose the following: viz.

AMOUNT OF EXPORTS to INDIA, CHINA, &c. from Season 1781 to Season

1791, exclusive.

INDIA.

CHINA.

Season.	Merchandise or Manufactures.	Metals.	Stores.	Merchandise or Manufactures.	Metals.	Stores.	Bullion.
1781	£. 200,808	£. 157,614	£. 163,878	£. 129,179	£. 10,349	£. 2,296	
1782	123,834	183,356	133,773	94,992	9,416	1,177	
1783	95,261	122,855	77,237	113,763	4,579	1,743	
1784	92,205	93,806	52,259	146,741	27,835	2,904	
1785	74,683	80,152	104,236	224,612	37,989	7,503	£. 724,317
1786	122,709	97,899	85,129	202,023	36,535	6,972	749,833
1787	108,388	137,194	153,603	323,107	38,046	7,289	646,798
1788	112,449	99,028	152,587	335,392	59,208	6,598	489,192
1789	86,184	273,104	100,435	354,717	107,995	7,769	787,078
1790	75,141	191,944	120,525	431,385	105,707	4,081	532,705
1791	86,680	124,889	108,560	486,993	99,448	4,000	422,098
Total -	1,179,342	1,561,841	1,255,259	2,842,904	537,107	52,782	£. 352,021

Memorandum. — The Season 1791 is upon Estimate.

The Decrease in the Export of Bullion would have been much more rapid, if it had not been thought expedient to send £. 500,000 last Season to India in consequence of the War; otherwise the Treasury in China was so abundant as to have rendered the Export of the Bullion for Commercial Purposes during the last Season totally unnecessary. When the Commutation Act was passed very extraordinary Exertions became necessary, not only to enable the Supra Cargoes to make their Purchases at the Moment, but to impress the Chinese with a Confidence in the Stability of the Company, and their Capacity to fulfil Commercial Engagements of such Magnitude. Those Exertions have produced the happiest Effect. It is needless to point out how rapidly the Necessity for the Export of Bullion declines; and your Committee do not hesitate to declare their Opinion, that there is a great Probability the Period is not very distant, when the Whole of the Company's Investment from China may be purchased with a very trifling Export of Silver from Europe.

A Reduction in the Export of Silver greatly depends on the increased Export of other Metals and Manufactures, which your Committee observe to be in a steady regular Gradation; and they trust that the most sanguine Expectations of an augmented Export in the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain, as resulting from the beneficial Influence of the Commutation Act, have been completely gratified.

For the Purpose of complying with the Requisition of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council respecting China, it might have been sufficient for your Committee thus to have stated the progressive and flourishing Situation of the Trade to that Country.

But -

But your Committee's attentive Investigation of this important Object, has forcibly impressed on them the Danger of Innovation in the present Mode of conducting that Trade. They cannot avoid expressing their firm Conviction, that even Ruin to the Company might be hazarded by such Experiment.

They will further venture to assert, that any Reduction in the Company's Export Trade to China must be an irrecoverable Loss to the Public, as Individuals cannot supply the Chasm by any Means in their Power, and there is no Remedy for the Evil if it shall once have happened.

Your Committee will therefore presume to trespass further on the Patience of the Court, by representing the Consequences which in their Opinion will infallibly arise from innovating the present System.

Your Committee do not consider the various Attempts to communicate with the Court of Pekin, and to form Establishments towards the North of China, as Subjects for Investigation in this Report—those are more properly referable to the general State of the Company's Trade with China—their present Object is to shew the probable Result of a general Competition, when compared with the Plan now pursued.

The Articles of Exportation are so few in Number that distinct Remarks upon each may not be deemed unnecessary.

Quicksilver, as has been already observed, was formerly a considerable Article in Private Trade; at present China not only produces sufficient for her own Consumption, but also for the Supply of India.

Ginseng deserves particular Notice. At a former Period it gained an enormous Profit, and the Commanders and Officers could not carry out a sufficient Quantity. Since the Independance of America (of which Country Ginseng is the Produce) so much has been sent, that the Chinese pretend to have discovered that it has no Virtue, and it is actually become unsaleable. This Circumstance goes so far in Proof of the Principles which your Committee entertain in Favour of an exclusive Trade to China, that they will take the Liberty of resuming the Subject hereafter. The Demand for Furs and Skins in China has increased to a very great Degree, owing to the Intercourse between that Country and Russia being stopped. But Furs and Skins being chiefly Foreign Product, and therefore it being of less National Importance to preserve a steady uniform Trade therein, the Company have resigned these Articles to their Commanders and Officers, who would otherwise be distressed for the Means of making a private Investment. For Jewellery, Toys, and Watches, the Demand is considerably lessened; indeed Jewellery, when sent to China, seldom if ever answered the Purposes of fair Trade, but chiefly those of Extortion and Fraud by the Mandarines.

Nor can the Demand for Watches (which is the most likely to become permanent) increase, unless, by a more free Communication with opulent Natives, the Article should become more in Request.

Hardware and Cutlery not appearing even to deserve much the Attention of the Commanders, form Part of the small Investments of the inferior Officers. The Shops in Canton are sufficiently supplied for the Demand, and these Goods are seldom if ever sold there at higher Prices than in the Shops in London. Besides, the Chinese can imitate every Article of this Sort with great Exactness, and at a much cheaper Rate.

Glass, and Glasses of every Description, being left entirely to the Private Trade, it is difficult to form an Opinion with regard to the Probability of an Increase.

But notwithstanding the Officers of the Company's Ships have long had free Permission to carry out Glass, other Goods have been preferred for their private Investment. It is therefore presumed that the Export cannot be much increased through the Medium of the Company, and still less by means of Individuals, more particularly as common Glass is manufactured very cheap in China.

With regard to the Exportation of those Articles which the Company reserve exclusively to themselves, your Committee trust they have a pleasing Prospect to present. If it be true that the

the chief Consumption for Woollens is in the Capital of China, or further Northward, it should be observed, that the Distance between Peking and Canton is at least 1,200 Miles.—It has been already stated, that few, if any, Chinese Merchants are acquainted with what is passing beyond their own Province; therefore it is impossible to carry on, much less to extend, the Sale of Woollens, except the most implicit Confidence with regard to us subsist in the Minds of the Chinese. The French having procured English Packages, and made up their Bales in a Manner exactly conformable to those of the Company, imposed a considerable Quantity of their Cloths upon the Chinese for a Season; but the Fraud was soon discovered, and they could not afterwards sell an entire Bale, nay scarcely a single Piece, without the most scrupulous Examination. The Company's Woollens meet with a very different Reception: The Chinese Merchants at Canton will take them according to their Invoice; and your Committee are firmly persuaded, that the Bales under the Company's Mark, after being transported to an immense Distance, and probably going through a great Number of Hands, are received every where with the most perfect Confidence, and are never opened until they reach the Shop of the Person who sells for actual Use.

The Supra Cargoes had indeed great Difficulty and Prejudices to encounter in disposing of the Tin on its first Arrival; and your Committee have been informed that Lead cased with Tin had been sent to China by Europeans, and sold for Tin; the Reliance, however, on the Company's Mark surmounted all Obstacles; but your Committee are satisfied that if such Reliance had not previously existed, the Prejudice of the Chinese against European Tin would have been difficult to conquer, and a great Length of Time would have been required to remove it.

The Subject now under Discussion, if considered with mature Attention, affords a strong Ground for Hope that the internal Commerce of China has undergone some very material Change since the Commutation Act, with regard to the Exports. Your Committee have endeavoured to ascertain the Cause why the Merchants of Canton are now become as solicitous to receive the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain, as they were reluctant heretofore. But after the most assiduous Enquiry on this important Point, your Committee are persuaded that the Means of correct Information are not to be acquired from any Persons in this Country, or from the Europeans settled in China. Something may be attributed to Circumstances mentioned in the Course of this Report; but very probably the Change alluded to may have arisen from the Mandarines perceiving that the Importunities and Vexations they formerly experienced from the English have not been revived in any one Instance since the Commutation Act. The Case of the Gunner of the Ship Lady Hughes was not a Matter of Commerce, and will be noticed hereafter.

The uniform Object of the Representations made to the Court of Peking, has been Relief from the Exactions and Oppression of the Mandarines and Officers at Canton, under whom the European Commerce was placed. Those Representations not only proved fruitless, but (as it might be naturally supposed) must have excited Resentment in the Persons against whom the Complaints were made. In Proof of this, it may be remembered, that formerly when we were in the Habit of attempting Innovations, and making Remonstrances, the Exports from China laboured under numerous Disadvantages, and British Manufactures and Produce were sold in small Quantities, and with extreme Difficulty. At present the Company meet with no Obstructions in their Exports from China, and there appears a general and cordial Concurrence of the Natives to promote the Sale of Woollens, &c. by every Means in their Power.

Under these Circumstances, your Committee fear the most dangerous and fatal Consequences might arise from an Attempt to check the Flow of the Tide, which carries with it the most solid and substantial Means of adding to the Wealth and Prosperity of Great Britain.

And these Advantages may be deemed infallible, if we cultivate the present good Disposition of the Chinese towards us. — A contrary Conduct might not only destroy the Progress made by

the Company since the Commutation Act, but operate to a Reduction of the very confined Trade the Company enjoyed previous thereto.

The Article of Lead requires little Explanation, as it is evident, from the Loss which has arisen thereon, that it affords no Prospect of the Exportation being increased by any Means whatsoever.

In Addition to the very successful Exertions made by the Company for the Disposal of British Manufactures in China, your Committee have to observe on the Measures taken at Home for rendering those Exertions so effectual. The Purchases here are made gradually, and in some Instances Weekly, so long as the Season is favourable for drying of Woollens, the Quality of which is the best that can be procured. The Tradesmen are paid punctually; in short, the System is regular and uniform. By these Means, whilst the Public have the Advantages resulting from the Trade conveyed to them in the most beneficial Manner, the Company secure the Continuation, and even Increase of the Trade, which would be hazarded under the Conduct of a capricious or negligent Individual.

It is generally admitted that no Market varies more than that of China, the Prejudices of the Natives operating most powerfully upon their Conduct. Of this, the Article of Ginseng is a striking Proof. The Moment it was offered in Quantities larger than usual, and by Persons from whom the Chinese were not accustomed to purchase, it became unsaleable; and your Committee are confident that American Ginseng will never be consumed in China as heretofore.

Your Committee firmly believe, that English Woollens could not be sold to any great Extent, unless by the Supra Cargoes, and under the Company's Mark. So long as the Company shall continue to supply the Demand, all Competition will be in vain, unless for very trifling Quantities; and those must undergo a scrupulous Examination.

The Fear of Punishment entertained by the Mandarines upon some Occasions, is excessive: And indeed the Court of Pekin are disposed to think there can be no Broil or Disturbance, without the Fault of the Mandarin or Officer, who is sometimes doomed to Banishment, or Death, for very trivial Causes. Upon the slightest Occasion, the European Commerce is stopped, as the Mandarines well know that is the only Means by which they can command Obedience from Europeans.

In the Year 1784, by the accidental Discharge of a Gun on Board the Lady Hughes Country Ship, a Chinese was killed. Every European was deemed responsible for this Accident; all Trade was stopped, and the Foreign Factories settled at Canton, uniting with the English, thought it necessary to prepare for Defence. The Gunner, who had concealed himself, was at last found, and delivered up, under some indirect Assurances of Personal Safety; notwithstanding which, he was immediately put to Death. It is probable that the Supra Cargoes and the Gunner were deceived under the Expectation of being able to commute his Punishment for a Sum of Money; but a different Conduct may prevail hereafter. The Chinese Government is not only absolute in the Extreme, but inflexible; it may therefore be proper to take a View of the Consequences to be apprehended from a Stoppage of the Company's Trade, to which they are liable from the supposed Guilt, or the Misadventure of any British Subject, and from which the Company have already sustained material Injury. Your Committee, however, in expressing their Apprehensions, do not allude to the Crews of Ships employed in the Company's Service; whose Owners are respectable and responsible, and whose Officers have so much Knowledge and Experience, that no Fears can exist with respect to their Conduct.

If any Injury shall be done to the Natives, the Company can easily support the Expence, and command Obedience from their Servants; but the Case is totally different with regard to Individuals.

It will be to represent the Consequences of such a Misfortune in a very limited Degree, if the Amount of Property at the Mercy of the Chinese for a single Season is stated. As that is so large, it

may be deemed unnecessary to extend the Enquiry much further on this Head, or it is presumed the Estimate might be nearly doubled.

The Balance of the Company's Cash at the End of the Season has exceeded £. 500,000, suppose only

The Company's Investment (although it has been much larger) may be estimated at £. 1,400,000

The Company's Ships from Europe at least 400,000

At the Mercy of the Chinese, for a single Season — £. 2,200,000

Exclusive of Country Ships, and Consequences which your Committee conceive it is unnecessary to detail.

With such an immense Property at Stake, it may be easily imagined that the Apprehensions of the Company with regard to their China Commerce is extreme; and indeed they have been severely injured by private Traders, who are under no effectual Controul.

When Licences were granted to Mr. Etches for the Ships employed in the Fur Trade, it was thought every Precaution had been taken which legal Knowledge could suggest. But, contrary to Engagements, when the Captains arrived Abroad they fitted out other Ships in China, and proceeded on Adventure without Licence, declaring a Determination to resist by Force not only the Spanish Power but the English Laws.

It may appear extraordinary, but it is no less true, that the Company have sustained great Injury from Individuals having become the Creditors of the Chinese.

Some Years ago a large Sum, the exact Amount of which your Committee cannot discover; was lent to the Chinese by British Subjects. On one Occasion the Amount is stated at a (*) Million Sterling; on another it is called (b) 3,808,075 Dollars; and on the Third Occasion it is said to be (c) £. 2,025,863.

The Chinese Debtors having failed, Representation was made to the Emperor. He observed that probably Europeans might not be informed of the Laws of the Empire, which forbid Foreigners to make any Loans to his Subjects; and although he cautions them in the strongest Manner to avoid such Practices in future, he directs Enquiry to be made. In consequence of this a small Part of the Debt was discharged by Instalments at 10 per cent, but the Funds for the Payment of these Instalments was derived not from the Pockets of the Chinese, but from a Tax levied on the European Trade with China. At the same Time by far the greater Part of the Debts became a total Loss to the Parties concerned.

But it appears the Company have not been deterred by Difficulties, and still less by Losses, from every possible Exertion to promote the Sale of British Manufactures and Produce, which the Public have a Right to expect.

As a Proof of the ill Effects of Competition, it may be observed, that when the Company formerly sent each Ship under separate Management, the Price of European Articles continued to fall, and those of China to advance. Your Committee therefore submit that it be communicated to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, as their decided Opinion, that no Individual whatsoever can engage in a Competition with the Company; and therefore if private Adventurers shall be encouraged, it becomes necessary to limit and perhaps to restrain altogether the Export of British Manufacture and Produce by the Company.

As the dangerous Consequences which may arise from the slightest Innovation with respect to the Company's exclusive Trade, have been fully explained in the former Report, a Repetition in this Place becomes unnecessary. Your Committee, however, think it their Duty to remind the Court, that the Portuguese, who were the first Conquerors of India, and who first settled there, were deprived of their Power, and their Commerce almost annihilated (about the Middle and

(*) Vide Memorial of the Agents for the Creditors in 1778.

(b) Letter from Canton, dated 15th Jan 1780.

(c) Vide Mr George Smith's Statement of those Debts.

towards the Close of the last Century) by the privileged or exclusive Companies of other European Nations; for it was found that the Portuguese could not withstand the animated and strenuous Efforts of Men, who, added to a strong personal Interest in their Undertaking, united under an exclusive Company even Power necessary to obtain Success, both in a Political and Commercial Line.

Whilst Monopoly exists in any Shape, it is easy to propose Plans which are plausible and even profitable, for limited and detached Objects. The Desire which every Man has to distinguish himself and attract the Public Attention, leads to an Attack upon Monopolies, against which the ablest Authors have written. Seduced by these Examples, the Ignorant and Half-informed endeavour to display their Abilities, and to promote their private Interest, by Attempts against Parts of the East India Company's exclusive Commerce, without considering that this Monopoly depends upon Principles entirely different from that of any other that ever existed. But let it be remembered, that a Fabric which is the Wonder of the present, as it must be of every future Age, will be shaken, if not annihilated, in case Projects suggested by Adventurers shall be adopted upon the dangerous Principle of Experiment.

East India House,
29th December, 1791.

J. SMITH BURGESS.
F. BARING.
J. MANSHIP.
JO. HUNTER.
W. ELPHINSTONE.
HUGH INGLIS.

REPORT

SELECT COMMITTEE,

Appointed to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE
from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES.

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations have been pleased to call for a Report relative to the Export Trade with JAPAN and PERSIA.

It is well known that the Company have had no Commerce whatsoever with the Island of Japan since the Beginning of the last Century; and that the Demand for European Goods conveyed to Persia, through India, &c. is almost annihilated. Your Committee must therefore presume that their Lordships Motives for the Enquiry arise from what indeed has been suggested in Conversation with your Committee, a Doubt whether the Company's Diligence and Exertions, in discovering new Channels of Trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and of extending their Trade to Places already known, have been such as the Public have a Right to expect.

The Two Kingdoms of Japan and Persia, although different in every Respect, are yet well-chosen Objects for such Investigation. Your Committee feel a great Disadvantage from the Want of Materials; but they feel still more from an Embarrassment they had to encounter in their former Reports, as well as on the present Occasion; they mean the premature Obligation of defending the Company before any Charge is made. They flatter themselves, however, that in a material Degree they shall be enabled to answer their Lordships Enquiry.

Your Committee trust they shall prove, that the Company have never been deterred by the Want of a Spirit for Enterprize, and still less by a false Principle of Economy, from using every Endeavour to extend the Trade, and to cultivate Knowledge and Science in every Way that might prove beneficial to the British Empire.

The Company have long granted Mr. Orme an Annuity, due to his Merits as an Historian. Major Rennel receives an Annual Allowance from the Company, in Return for some of the ablest Publications in Geography which have appeared in any Country; a Pursuit which he continues to follow with equal Zeal and Ability. Mr. Dalrymple has been constantly employed by the Company to examine the Ships Journals, in the Pursuit of Nautical Objects, and for the general Improvement of Navigation; and in Consequence of that Gentleman's unremitting Attention, and voluminous Publications of Sea Charts, &c. the Navigation of the Indian and Chinese Seas are almost as well known to the Company's Officers as that of the British Channel.

As

As the only permanent Mode of establishing a considerable Commerce between distant Countries consists in the mutual Exchange of the Commodities which each produces, the Expectation of being paid in Gold and Silver for the Manufactures of Great Britain, in Places where those Metals are not produced, is chimerical. The Company have directed their particular Attention (and at a considerable Expence) to the Establishment of Botanical Gardens in Calcutta, Madras, and St. Helena. They have increased the Culture of Silk and Indigo to a very great Extent. They have made Experiments with almost every Article which India affords, or which could be procured from the more Eastern Countries; and they trust that their recent Attempts with regard to Sugar will finally be crowned with Success. The Literary Society established at Calcutta, under the Protection of Sir William Jones, and carried on with great Ability and Spirit, not only embraces the Literature and Science of the ancient and modern Inhabitants of the East, but likewise their Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Indeed, with regard to Commerce, every Commander of a Company's Ship considers himself to be so far upon an exploring Voyage, as to exert himself in contributing towards that large Portion of Nautical and Commercial Knowledge compiled and published by Mr. Dalrymple.

The great Expence arising from the Pursuit of these Objects is not confined to regular and established Disbursements, but is increased by accidental Losses.

Your Committee restrain themselves from a more ample Detail of the liberal and comprehensive Plan pursued by the Company. They trust that the Specimen already given will evince that Spirit of Perseverance which distinguishes the System of an exclusive Company, and which has ever been directed by the East India Company to the Prosperity and Welfare of Great Britain.

Their Lordships may perhaps require a List of those Places which the Company have explored, or to which Attempts have been made to trade; such a List would comprehend almost every Part or Place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, hitherto discovered, and where it was presumed Commerce was practicable: For your Committee can assure the Court, that no Part or Place in those Seas can be named, which has not upon some Occasion attracted the Attention of the Company, and where Attempts have not been made in Consequence, to establish a beneficial Intercourse.

To settle Factories and to send Ships to every insignificant Port or Place is unnecessary and impossible. Whoever trades to London has a Communication with all Parts of Great Britain; and it is remarkable, that Foreigners frequently proceed upon the same Principles in India, by giving a Preference to the Company's Settlements.

Having said thus much with regard to the general Principles upon which the Company have conducted themselves, your Committee will proceed to the immediate Objects of their Lordships Enquiry.

The first Document which can be found respecting Japan is a Grant of Privileges from the Emperor to the Company for the Eighth Voyage, and which has Allusion to some Proceedings in the Year 1613, but it is supposed that the earliest Attempt by the Company to trade with Japan was in that Year. Your Committee do not attempt to reconcile the Contradiction, it being very immaterial: Letters dated in 1615 have been preserved, which considerably elucidate the Nature of the Trade, and the principal Object of the Company. Further Materials are preserved belonging to 1616, 1620, down to 1623, when it was determined to abandon the Trade altogether.

Among these Documents there appears another Grant from the Emperor to the English Company, in 1616, containing Privileges for a general Trade.

The Result of these Papers is, 1st, That the Articles proper for Sale in Japan consisted of India and

and China Manufactures, Silks and Raw Silks, Spices, Drugs, Sandall Wood, Hides, &c. with some small Proportion of European Articles.

2dly, That one great Object of the Company was, to introduce themselves to a Connection with the Chinese through Japan, and to carry on a general Trade between India, China, and Japan.

3dly, That finding themselves disappointed in their Endeavours to form Connections with China, and sustaining heavy Losses in consequence of their Trade with Japan, they determined to abandon their Establishment in that Island.

Although Japan is mentioned upon several Occasions subsequent to the Year 1623, yet it does not appear that any Attempt was made to revive the Trade with that Country direct, until the Year 1673. A very full Account of that Attempt stands upon the Company's Records; but it proved unsuccessful. The Objection made by the Emperor was, that the King of England had married a Daughter of Portugal, who was his bitter Enemy.

Whether the true Reason was given, or that it arose from the Intrigues of the Dutch, or from Superstition, in consequence of an old Prophecy which is alluded to in the Papers of those Times, is now immaterial. It was, however, the last Attempt made by the Company for a Settlement on the Island of Japan.

It appears, that about this Period, when the Dutch were established at Tywan, they made it their Storehouse for the Japan Trade, as it was central also for China, and desirable for other Purposes. The English Company, in the Year 1670, obtained a Grant from the King of Tywan, and established a Factory there; but after struggling with great Difficulties, sustaining heavy Losses, and being totally disappointed in their Expectations of communicating with Japan, &c. in the Year 1682 the Company gave Orders to withdraw the Factory. Nevertheless, it does not appear that Tywan was abandoned on the Conquest of that Place by the Tartars in the Year 1683.

It has been mentioned before, that One great Object the Company had in View by settling in Japan, was to open a Trade with China. At a subsequent Period the Company having established a regular Communication with China, your Committee find Instructions to the Supra Cargoes (in the Year 1699) to use every Endeavour in their Power to promote an Intercourse with Japan, for the Purpose of introducing Woollens, &c. into that Island; but there is no Appearance of Success.—This is the Whole your Committee can collect on the Subject. They think it necessary, however, to add the uncontradicted Assertion of a former Court of Directors, viz. that the Attempts to promote a Trade with Japan have cost the Company near £. 50,000.

Other Papers having occurred in the Course of your Committee's Researches, which tend to throw Lights upon the Trade with Japan, they will beg Leave to intrude some further Observations on the Subject.

From a curious and authentic Paper, dated in the Year 1664, when the Trade of Japan, and particularly with the Dutch, was the most flourishing, the Particulars of the Cargoes of 29 Ships, from different Parts of India and China, are correctly stated, and will be found in the Appendix, N° 4. If the Particulars of the Dutch Imports into Japan could have been added, the Information would have been complete.

The same Paper contains a correct Account of the Cargo of a Dutch Ship from Japan; viz.

460,000 Carries of Japan Copper Bars.
9,504½ D° Camphire.
101 Pieces several Wax Works.
2,332 Pieces of Silk Stuffs.

190 Silk

190 Silk Gowns.

3,543 China Dishes for Holland.

41,500 China D^e of different Sorts.

16,896 China D^e for the Apothecaries Shops at Batavia.

2,720 Catties of Tea.

50 Bales of Fingosa Rice.

347 Singee Plants.

There is also an imperfect Account of the Cargoes of 4 more Dutch Ships; the Amount is said to be Florins 1,193,654, of which in Gold 72,765. There is likewise Silver, but the Amount is not mentioned, nor is there a Detail of the remaining Part of these Cargoes.

The Reason which induces your Committee to mention these Circumstances, is, that in the Year 1782 a Proposal was made to the Company for reviving their Trade to Japan, by a Person who appeared to have been well acquainted with the Nature of the Trade. He delivered a Plan for that Purpose, accompanied with Particulars necessary for a Cargo Outward, and the Articles which might probably be received from Japan in Return; of which the following is an exact Copy.

A good new Ship, or One in thorough Repair, of about 300 Tons, 200 of which will be sufficient to stow the following Merchandizes from Europe, the Price wherein I estimate at about £. 7,000 Sterling.

Inunu Cornu Marinum.

Broad Cloth, long and of different Colours.

Mumia.

Serge, and Half Cloths of different Colours.

Lead and Pewter.

Tortoise Shells, if any of the proper Quality can be had here.

Quicksilver.

Saffron.

£. 1,000 Sterling should also be allowed for all Kind of European Curiosities to make Presents of.

The Goods to be shipped from our Settlements in India must be as follows:

Bengal Silks.

Pepper.

Camphire.

Armozeens of all Colours.

Toffenyees of inferior Quality.

Taffachelas.

Ginghams.

Guineffe.

Salempores.

Elephants Teeth

Catyon.

Portyock.

Rattans.

Powder Sugar.

Which

Which Cargo from Europe and India will together amount to about £. 26,000 Sterling. The Company will receive in Return from Japan, to be delivered at Bengal or the Coast of Coromandel, the following Articles: In Copper refined, 7,500 Picols, at 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Picol, English Weight. In Camphire, 700 Picols.

This clear of all Expences for loading and unloading, living in the Country, &c.

If to these Articles are added Sandall Wood, Hides, Spices, Drugs, and China Silks, which are not properly Articles of the English Company's Trade, the Assortment for Cargoes for Japan will appear to be not much unlike those of the Year 1664. He added, that a regular Establishment was necessary, and that the Success of the Enterprize depended altogether on a Chief who was well acquainted with the Customs and Manners of Japan.

Although a personal Communication with the Author of the Plan was attempted, it never could be accomplished; nor can your Committee vouch for the Authority upon which the Proposal above mentioned was made. But if Allowance is made for the Alterations consequent to the great Distance of Time from the Year 1664, and for the Difference between the Dutch and English Trade, there will be found a striking Similarity between the Returns actually made from Japan at a former Period, and those expected by the Plan of 1782.

If these Premises are well founded (and your Committee have no other upon which they can form a Conjecture) it is obvious, that the Trade with Japan never can become an Object of Attention for the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain. Among the few European Articles which are enumerated, Quicksilver is produced much cheaper and in greater Abundance in China. Supposing, however, that Woollens, Lead, and Curiosities for such a Cargo, could be made to amount to £. 8,000, what is to be received in Payment? About £. 30,000 or £. 32,000 Value in Copper, an Article which is also the Produce of Great Britain, and which must be disposed of in India to the Prejudice of our Mines. Thus Great Britain on the one Hand would gain £. 8,000, while she lost on the other £. 32,000.—Considering the imperfect Materials to which your Committee are confined, and the great Length of Time which has elapsed since any Communication has been had with the Island of Japan, every Indulgence is due to Opinions which they have ventured to suggest. But after advert- ing to such Circumstances as have occurred subsequent to the Decline of the Dutch Trade, and to certain Advantages over other European Nations possessed by the Dutch, in Consequence of the exclusive Products of their Islands, and their long Residence in Japan, your Committee are inclined to think the Trade with that Island is more calculated for the Commerce de l'Inde en Inde, than for the promoting the Sale of British Manufactures and Produce.

P E R S I A.

Your Committee will, in the next Place, offer such Information and Observations as relate to Persia, in compliance with their Lordships Request.

That Empire is most happily situated for Trade, almost surrounded by Arabia, Turkey, the Tartars, and Countries whose Commerce is imperfectly known to the North and North East, and also by India; it has moreover a very considerable Tract of Sea Coast, and communicates at the same Time with Aleppo and Constantinople, through Buffora and Bagdar, and with Russia by Means of the Caspian Sea. If to these Circumstances are added its former State of Prosperity, Affluence, and Splendour, with the Fertility of Soil, and its numerous natural Productions, it is reasonable to form great Expectations from such a Combination of Circumstances. Persia, however, adds another melancholy Instance of those found in the Annals of History, that every Blessing which Nature can bestow is of no Avail, unless accompanied by that Peace and Tranquillity which alone results from a steady well-regulated Government.

During the Time of Nadir Shaw's Usurpation, the Company found themselves exposed to repeated Instances of Oppression; notwithstanding the Shaw directed that the Loss which Mr. Jonas Hanway sustained by the Seizure of his Woollens should be made good to him. From the Assassination of Nadir Shaw until the Establishment of Kerim Khan, the Empire was plunged into the deepest Confusion and Distress. The Result of this (as stated in the First Report) was, that the Company could place no Reliance whatever, nor obtain any solid Protection from a Persian Phirmaund. Under the last-mentioned Prince, Commerce had begun to revive, and very considerable Progress had been made at his Death, which happened early in the Year 1779. The Confusion occasioned by that Event did not subside until Jaffer Khan (the Nephew of Kerim) assumed the Government of the Southern Provinces, Schyras and its Dependencies, in the Year 1784: His Conduct with regard to Trade was similar to that of Kerim Khan; and at the Time he was assassinated in the Year 1789 a considerable Degree of Confidence had appeared in the Stability and Equity of his Government.

The present Ruler of Schyras, Lutf Ally Khan, has already manifested the same Disposition to protect and encourage Foreigners in their Trade.

If, in Addition to the Political Convulsions before mentioned, we consider the Havock made by Maladies, which in some Places, and upon some Occasions, on the Confines of Turkey, are stated to have destroyed One Third of the Inhabitants; the Emigrations which have ensued; the few in Number now left who enjoy Ease and Affluence, whence Trade derives its best Support; the Comparison between the past and present State of Persia, in every Respect, will be found truly deplorable.

The Trade of Ormus has been long since lost. It is the same with regard to Gombroon, whence the Company withdrew their Establishment, in consequence of the heavy Expence; but it ought to have been abandoned long before, upon a Principle of Humanity. Further up the Gulf is Bushire, where a Resident is now fixed. Beyond that is Bundanck, formerly a Place of some Note, where the Dutch had an Establishment, upon the Island of Carrack, but which was abandoned when they withdrew from the Island. At the Head of the Gulf, and about 70 Miles from the Sea, is Buffora; which, although situated in Arabia Deserta, on the Banks of the Arab River, formed by a Junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, yet as it forms more or less the Centre of the Company's Commercial Concerns in those Parts, it becomes absolutely necessary to be introduced in the present Report.

At One Period the Company had abandoned Ormus, Gombroon, Bushire, and Bunderick; but at the Request of Kerim Khan, an Establishment was made at Bushire, which has remained ever since.

The Result of the Annual Sales, both at Bussora and at Bushire, have been already comprised in the First Report, under the Presidency of Bombay; but for the Purpose of complying in the fullest Manner with the Request of their Lordships, your Committee now state them separately.

The Particulars of the Sales of Woollens at Bussora will be found in the Appendix, N^o 2.

The Particulars of the Sales of Woollens at Bushire will be found in the Appendix, N^o 3.

In this Account of the Sales at Bushire, no Duty nor Expence paid towards the Government of the Country is charged.

And your Committee will have Occasion to offer their Observations relative to the very considerable Expence which attends those Establishments hereafter.

When Patterns of the Norwich and Manchester Manufactures were sent to Bussora and Bushire, in 1788, some of the Qualities and Colours were well adapted to the Taste of the Persians; but the Invoice Price was so high that the Loss must have been very considerable, and therefore they were returned. The Manner in which Persia has been drained of its Gold and Silver for a long Period of Years, has compelled the Natives to establish Manufactures of coarse Cotton, and other Articles, for common Wear; and with which the Southern Parts of Persia are at present supplied.

Yet your Committee entertain no Doubt but that European Articles, and Woollens in particular, may be sold, and readily consumed in Persia.

There are, however, other Points necessary for Consideration:

1st, The Profit and Loss resulting therefrom.

2^{dly}, The Means which Persia possesses of paying for those Sales.

3^{dly}, The Competition to be expected from European Foreigners.

Enough has been already said with regard to the First; and it is presumed, that a Discussion of the Second and Third will ascertain how far Individuals, the Subjects of Great Britain, have a Prospect of extending the Sale of her Manufactures and Produce into Persia, beyond what the Company have done, independent of the heavy Loss which they must sustain in the First Instance from the Sale.

Before your Committee proceed to the Investigation of those Points, it becomes necessary to consider the Expence arising to the Company from their Establishments at Bussora, and Bushire. For no Trade can be carried on with those Places from the Sea without a regular Establishment of Persons constantly residing there, to cultivate the Protection of those fluctuating arbitrary Governments, by making Presents, and at Times, to a considerable Amount, whenever a Revolution may take Place in the Country.

The Average Amount of Sales at Bussora is

£. 5,047 — —

And the Average Annual Loss is

£. 1,130 — —

Besides which, the Expence of the Factory at Bussora amounts Annually to

4,276 — —

Total Loss arising from the Sale of Woollens, and from the Establishment

£. 5,406 — —

The Duties to the Turkish Government are included in the Estimate of Profit and Loss on the Sale of Woollens; but the Presents which the Factory have been obliged to make, from Time to Time (the Average Annual Amount of which is £. 630) are included under the Expence of the Factory at Bussora, and must be paid by those who carry on the Trade.

The Company have no other Establishment at Buffora, by which any Part of the Expence of £2,375 per Annum can be covered; and they incur a further Annual Expence at that Place of £2,111, for Supplies furnished to the Bombay Cruizers, and for the Charge of receiving and forwarding Packets to and from Europe.

The Average Annual Amount of Sales at Bushire, is — £2,608 — —
 The Annual Loss resulting therefrom, is — £123 — —
 Besides which, the Expence of the Factory at Bushire amounts Annually to — 1,375 — —

Total Loss — £1,498 — —
 arising from the Sale of Woollens, and from the Establishment.

There are no Presents to the Government of Bushire, nor to the superior Government at Schyras, for Reasons already mentioned; but should the Trade with Persia improve, those Presents will be expected hereafter, and must be made.

The Advances to the Bombay Cruizers, at this Residency, amount to about £340 per Annum.

Although it is impossible, that a complete Cargo of Europe Goods could be formed capable of being sold in all or in any Parts of the Gulf, yet, as your Committee have made their Calculation upon a Freight of £10 per Ton, they do not charge additionally for the Freight from Bombay to Bushire and Buffora, nor do they include some other Charges, which would fall very heavy upon Individuals.

They must observe, however, that the Bombay Cruizers are a very great Expence to the Company, but absolutely necessary to protect the Intercourse with the Gulph of Persia from the Depredations of Pirates, and consequently some Part of that Expence must be Commercial.

If it shall be asked, Why the Company support Establishments at such a heavy and certain Expence? the Answer will amount to a complete Justification of the liberal Principles of the Company, and refute the Opinions their Lordships have been pleased to suggest. The Company are deprived of the Means of an Establishment on the Borders of the Red Sea, from the Want of Protection, and in consequence of Expence, which would arise much beyond the present Object; they are satisfied with Settlements at Buffora, and at Bushire, notwithstanding the great Loss they have sustained for many Years, and which may probably continue for many more. And to this the Company submit, on the mere Possibility that Arabia, the interior Parts of Turkey, or Persia, may at length fall under a well regulated Government; and because Buffora and Bushire are well situated for obtaining Information, as well as for improving every favourable Circumstance which eventually may arise.

If the Company's Establishments should be withdrawn, and Individuals be disposed to attempt the Trade with Persia, there must be Persons resident on the Spot, and a considerable Expence will necessarily accrue.

But this is not the whole Inconvenience. In a Country where the Exchange is nominal, (which is the Case with Turkey, as well as Persia) the Proceeds of Goods sold must be invested in the Produce of the Country.

The usual Prices, at which such Produce will sell at the Place of their Destination, is always below (and sometimes considerably below) the nominal Course of Exchange, unless in the Case of Accident, and consequent Speculations. If Individuals shall prefer to receive Gold or Silver in such Countries, as Turkey or Persia, instead of Produce, there is an additional, and sometimes a considerable, Loss arises therefrom.

As it is evident therefore that Returns cannot be made in Bills, and that Gold and Silver will augment the Loss, it becomes necessary to take a short Review of what Persia affords, in order to ascertain whether any other Means exist of making Returns for the Sale of European Articles.

The Manufactures and Produce of Persia are Silks, Brocades, Carpets, Manufactures of Steel, Sword Blades, Spear Heads, Gun Barrels, Glass, Rose Water, Attar of Roses, Cotton Cloths, some Shawls, Sheep Skins dressed in a very superior Manner, Raw Silks, some Indigo and Tobacco, Rhubarb, Irak, Drugs of different Sorts dried Fruits, Cotton, Mines of Iron and Copper, Wool of the Kerman Sheep in small Quantities, Wines, Marble, and some trifling Articles, to which must be added Persian and Turkish Coins, Venetian Chequins, German Crowns, and Gold and Silver in Bars.

As those Individuals who carry on the whole of the Trade with Persia, except in Woollens, are not actuated by the same liberal Principles as the Company, it must be enquired what are the Articles which Persia regularly demands, and which must be paid for at their full Value. For until those Demands are satisfied, the Proprietor of British Woollens, &c. cannot expect Payment for his Goods without a further Addition to the heavy Loss which has been stated.

The Imports into Bussora and Bushire from the Sea, consist of Bengal Piece Goods, Chintz from the Coast, Long Cloth, Porto Novo Blue Cloth, Malabar, Surat, and Guzarat Piece Goods, Cuttances, Gambay, Chandlers, Broach and Sundry Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Shawls, Bamboos, China Ware, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Pepper, Ginger, Cardamoms, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia Flowers, Mulk, Lack, Camphire, Turmeric, Indigo, Tootenague, Red Lead, Coffee, Tobacco, British Woollens, Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin, and a Variety of Drugs.

A considerable Part of the Importations into Bussora is no Doubt for Turkey, and probably for Arabia, as well as Persia; but as most of those Articles are also imported into Bushire (the Indian Manufactures however, in small Quantities, but the others in a much larger Proportion) it must be admitted, that some of those necessary for the Supply of the Empire of Persia (under such a Climate) must be of considerable Value, and naturally entitled to a Preference over Woollens, or other European Articles; whilst, on the other Hand, the Products of Persia are not suitable for the Indian Markets.

It has been found indeed by Experience, that notwithstanding the Loss, India is a constant Drain upon Persia for its Gold and Silver. This Loss is made good to the Indian Merchant by a proportionate Advance upon the Price of the Goods which he sells; but that Loss, so far from being compensated to the European Merchant, would become an Addition to a Burthen which is already too great. When your Committee state, that the Products of Persia are not suitable to the Indian Markets, they beg to be understood in a comparative Sense only. The exact Proportion cannot be ascertained, although great Pains have been bestowed for the Purpose; but there is Reason to believe, that not One Fifth Part can be returned to India in the Produce of Persia. The Remainder, or Balance, must therefore be paid in the precious Metals; for the rich and most valuable Products of Silks is in no Demand.

In Addition to this constant Drain upon the Country must be mentioned the Pilgrimages made by the Persians to Kubally and Mecca, to which at least 10,000 Annually resort; and it will be found, that if Merchants require Payment in Gold or Silver for Articles which constitute, in the most favourable Point of View, a forced Trade, such Payment must produce an enormous Loss or Deduction, from the current Course of Exchange.

Having thus stated the Difficulties which occur relative to the very slender Means which Persia possesses of paying for her Imports from India, and which apply still more forcibly to Great Britain, your Committee will proceed to the 3d Point, viz. the Competition to be expected from European Foreigners.

In the Year 1681, the Turkey Merchants remonstrated against the East India Company in particular for interfering with them in the Sale of Woollens in the Northern Parts of Persia. At that Period Silks, Carpets, &c. were in England, by which Means Returns could be secured. But the Contest on the Part of the Company, even at that Time, was not for a beneficial Market being compelled by their Charters to export Manufactures and Produce to a certain Amount; and which, as they could not sell in India, they were compelled to send Woollens to Persia, for the Purpose of avoiding a total Loss. If the Turkey Merchants could procure Returns, and sell the Silks in the same Proportions as formerly, they would be equally capable of extending their Exports of Woollens, &c. for the Expence of Carriage across the Deserts, including the Insurance from Risk, and the Duties paid to the Wandering Tribes, &c. is very moderate.

Unfortunately the Silk Manufacture has never been deemed an Object worthy the Protection of Government in this Country. The heavy Duty paid on the Importation of the raw Materials will always prevent the Manufacturers from contending upon equal Ground with those of Foreign Nations; whilst the Produce of India and China, with a small Quantity from Italy, precludes the Necessity of importing any from Persia, and very little from Turkey, as heretofore, for our domestic Consumption, and for the little Proportion of the Export Trade which we enjoy.

France has pursued a different Course; and the Manufacture at Lyons, which owes its Establishment to one of the ablest Ministers that Country ever boasted, employs Silk of every Country and of every Description. The Persian and Turkey Silks are purchased from the Merchant of Marseilles, who receives them in Return for the Woollens and Manufactures of France, which he had previously exported.

In the North, Russia is making rapid Strides towards Commercial Pre-eminence; and at Moscow, Persian Silk is sold in large Quantities, whilst it is seldom if ever seen in London.

It is in vain to contend against such Competitors; and therefore, under all the Circumstances stated, your Committee are decidedly of Opinion, that the Export of British Manufactures and Produce to Persia by Sea cannot be increased, either by the Company or by Individuals, until that Empire, or the Countries which surround it, shall obtain the Blessings of a regular and established Government.

And even if that Event should ever happen, Doubts must still remain whether Russia, but more particularly France, will not always be enabled to supply Persia with European Goods upon better Terms than British Subjects, for Reasons which have been fully stated in the present Report.

East India House,

21th January 1792.

J. SMITH BURGESS,

F. BARING,

JOHN MANSHIP,

JOHN HUNTER,

WM. ELPHINSTONE,

HUGH INGLIS.

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the above Report was signed, Information has been communicated to your Committee of the Particulars of the Cargoes of Two Dutch Ships bound to Japan, in the Years 1770 and 1775. Your Committee beg to add a Copy of this Information in the Appendix, No. 4.

East India House,

18th January 1792.

J. SMITH BURGESS,

F. BARING,

JOHN MANSHIP,

JOHN HUNTER,

HUGH INGLIS,

W. ELPHINSTONE.

East India House,

18th January 1792.

J. SMITH BURGESS

F. BARING

JOHN MANSHIP

JOHN HUNTER

W. ELPHINSTONE

HUGH INGLIS

F. W. J.

OFFICE

SINCE the above report was made, I have had the honor to receive from the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior, a letter of the 1st inst. in relation to the same, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Yours very truly,

W. B. RICHMOND

TO THE HONORABLE

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

JOHN HUNTER

APPENDIX to the FIRST REPORT.

Appendix, N^o 1.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1783-4.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 2 s. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth, Fine	96	4	4,969	25	397 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	120	5,660 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,896	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	911 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{3}$
Aurora	129	3	6,076	30	486	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,935 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,187	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	934	15 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ordinary	330	3	12,355	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	988 $\frac{1}{2}$	370 $\frac{1}{2}$	412 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,187 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,855	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,688 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Perpets, Fine	7	—	452	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 $\frac{1}{2}$	551	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ordinary	33	14	1,302	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	39	55	1,506 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,319	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	226 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Broad Perpets, Fine	12	—	607	3	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	15	691 $\frac{1}{2}$	719	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	1
Ordinary	28	7	1,090	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	1,250 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,134	34	—	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 26,851	134	2,147 $\frac{1}{2}$	804 $\frac{1}{2}$	810	30,747	26,661	799 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,910 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 4,885 $\frac{1}{4}$, or 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. on First Cost.													
METALS.													
	Tons.	Ct.	Qr.	lb.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Copper	573	4	3	4	52,018	260	4,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,732	63,732	68,988	2,069 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,186 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	148	5	2	17	2,542	13	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,482 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,317 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,205	126	238 $\frac{1}{4}$
Iron	223	13	3	23	3,810	19	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,235	6,483	6,029	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	634 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Metals	—	—	£. 58,370	292	4,669 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,751	9,449 $\frac{1}{2}$	74,532 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,222	2,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	873	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 2,313 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ per Cent. on First Cost.													
Grand Total	—	—	£. 85,221	426	6,817	2,555 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,259 $\frac{1}{2}$	105,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	105,883	3,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,211 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Total Nett Loss, £. 2,571 $\frac{1}{4}$, or 3 per Cent. on First Cost.

H

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1784-5.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money Two Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 2s. the Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth, Fine	154	2	7,505	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	600 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,770	203	—	1,993 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aurora	666	—	31,403	157	2,512	943	832 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,846 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,112	903 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6,638	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	637	—	23,343	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,867 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 $\frac{1}{2}$	795	26,822	19,045	571 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8,348	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpets, Fine	42	5	2,478	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	198	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	2,833	2,706	81	—	208	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ordinary	74	2	2,921	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	3,381 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,457	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	28	— $\frac{1}{6}$
Broad Perpets, Fine	18	3	949	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,240 $\frac{1}{2}$	969	29	—	300 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	23	5	922	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,028	31	—	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flannels	8	1	636	3	51	19	40	749	304	9	—	454	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	—	£ 70,157	350	5,612	2,104	2,267 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,490 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,391	1,931 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18,031	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.													
	Tons C ^w . Q ^r . lb.												
Copper	934	2 — 7	87,612	438 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,009	2,628 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,341	107,029 $\frac{1}{2}$	99,003	2,970	—	10,996 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	141	7 2 17	2,556	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,413	4,262 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,335	100	—	1,027 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	107	19 3 19	1,880	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,080	3,176 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,471	74	—	779 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	16	13 1 9	441	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	656 $\frac{1}{2}$	488	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	183	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	—	£ 92,489	463	7,399	2,775	11,999	115,125	105,297	3,158 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12,986 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grand Total	—	—	£ 162,646	813	13,011	4,879	14,266 $\frac{1}{2}$	195,615 $\frac{1}{2}$	169,688	5,090	—	31,017 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$

CALCULATE OF THE PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1785-6.

Total Amount.	Freight at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Charges in England, at 1 per Cent.	First Cost.	Charges in India, at 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2 s. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.															
Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
88 Broad Cloth, Fine	2 16	3572	16 1/2	865 1/2	—	99 1/2	865 1/2	—	99 1/2	865 1/2	3,422	102 1/2	—	469 1/2	14 1/2
88 Broad Cloth, Aurora	4 8	17633	86 1/2	1386 1/2	—	520 1/2	1386 1/2	—	520 1/2	19,798	21,053	631 1/2	623 1/2	—	3 1/2
88 Broad Cloth, Ordinary	3 12	23147	125 1/2	2361 1/2	—	754 1/2	2361 1/2	—	754 1/2	28,893	26,593	797 1/2	—	3,098 1/2	12 1/2
Perpetua, Ordinary	1 10	2149	10 1/2	2172	—	64 1/2	2172	—	64 1/2	2,477	2,348	70 1/2	—	199 1/2	9 1/2
Broad Perpetua, Fine	2 1	2223	1 1/2	17 1/2	—	6 1/2	17 1/2	—	6 1/2	253	217	6 1/2	—	43	19 1/2
Broad Perpetua, Ordinary	2 0	1217	6 1/2	97 1/2	—	36 1/2	97 1/2	—	36 1/2	1,393 1/2	1,290	38 1/2	—	142 1/2	11 1/2
Total Woollens	—	49,391	246	3,951	—	1,481 1/2	3,951	—	1,481 1/2	56,604 1/2	54,923	1,647	623 1/2	3,952	
Nett Loss on Woollens, 3,228 1/2, or 6 1/2 per Cent. on First Cost.															
METALS.															
Tons.	Ct.	Qr.	lb.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
803 7/8 Copper	2	23	8	73,295	367 1/2	5,863 1/2	—	2,198 1/2	8,037 1/2	89,761 1/2	88,839	2,665	—	3,587 1/2	4 1/2
34 11 Lead	2	11	11	22,626	13 1/2	50 1/2	—	18 1/2	345 1/2	1,043 1/2	822	24 1/2	—	246	39 1/2
104 Iron	—	—	—	8,803	9	144 1/2	—	54 1/2	1,040 1/2	3,050 1/2	2,010	60 1/2	—	1,100 1/2	61
4 6 Steel	1	6	6	11,115	2 1/2	18 1/2	—	3 1/2	43 1/2	170 1/2	138	4	—	36 1/2	31 1/2
Total Metals	—	—	—	115,839	380	6,067	—	2,275 1/2	9,465 1/2	94,026	91,809	2,754	—	4,971	6 1/2
Grand Total	—	—	—	175,230	626	10,018	—	3,756 1/2	11,000 1/2	150,630 1/2	146,732	4,401	623 1/2	8,923	
Total Nett Loss, £. 8,299 1/2, or 6 1/2 per Cent. on the First Cost.															

CALCULATE the PROFIT on the SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1786-7.

	Total Amount.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Interest of Money at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Charges in England, at ½ per Cent.	First Cost.	Quantity sold in England, per Cent.	Interest of Money at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Sale in India at 2½ the Current Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth, Fine —	4,951	130 ½	97 ½	348 ½	21 ½	4,353	78	348 ½	4,213	126 ½	—	864 ½	19 ½
Aurora —	13,059	343 ½	312 ½	914 ½	57	11,432	250 ½	914 ½	11,852	355 ½	—	1,562 ½	13 ½
Ordinary —	6,145 ¼	160 ½	180	428	26 ½	5,350	143	428	5,400	162	—	907 ¼	16 ½
Perpets, Fine —	1,168 ½	30 ½	30	81 ½	5	1,021	18	81 ½	1,260	38	53 ½	—	5 ½
Ordinary —	3,213 ½	83 ½	120	222	14	2,774	72	222	3,365	101	50 ½	—	1 ½
Broad Perpets, Fine —	849	22 ½	46	59 ½	3 ½	747	13	59 ½	863	26	—	12	1 ½
Ordinary —	1,296 ½	34 ½	17 ½	91 ½	5 ½	1,147	14	91 ½	1,331	40	—	5 ½	—
Flannels —	1704	18	35	48	3	600	7	48	665	20	—	59	9 ½
Serges —	338 ½	8 ½	15	23 ½	1 ½	290	3	23 ½	321	9	—	26 ½	9
Total Woollens —	31,724 ½	831 ½	823 ½	2,217 ½	138 ½	27,714	—	—	29,270	878	104 ½	3,437	—
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 3,332 ½, or 12 per Cent. on First Cost.													
METALS.													
Copper —	35,850	806	2,862 ½	2,149	134 ½	26,866	4	2,149	32,818	1,075 ½	1,956 ½	—	7 ½
Lead —	582	16	285 ½	42	2 ½	525	11	42	587 ½	17 ½	—	306 ½	58 ½
Iron —	1,070	26	507 ½	70	4 ½	876	16	70	1,148 ½	32	—	446	50 ½
Steel —	177	5	46 ½	13 ½	— ½	170	13	13 ½	236	5	—	64	39 ½
Total Metals —	37,679	853	3,702	2,274 ½	142 ½	28,437	—	—	35,409	1,130	1,956 ½	816 ½	—
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 1,140, or 4 per Cent. on First Cost.													
Grand Total —	67,133 ½	1,684 ½	4,525 ½	4,492	280 ½	56,151	—	—	66,949	2,008	2,060 ½	4,253 ½	—

Total Nett Loss, £ 2,192 4, or 3 $\frac{2}{11}$ per Cent. on First Cost.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1787-8.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, 4 per Cent. per Ann.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2s. the Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine —	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,557	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	764 $\frac{1}{2}$	286 $\frac{1}{2}$	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,908 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,036	361	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8
Aurora —	52	2,159	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	2,472 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,106	63	—	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ordinary —	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,502	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	760	285	356 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,453	343 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Perpets, Fine —	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	702	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	21	21	803 $\frac{1}{2}$	738	22	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{3}$
Ordinary —	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,257	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	2,611 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,591	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Broad Perpets, Ordinary —	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,206	6	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	28	1,372 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,454	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets, Superfine —	1	187	1	15	5	5	213	218	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens —	— — £.	25,570	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,045 $\frac{1}{2}$	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	822 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,332	30,596	917	963 $\frac{1}{2}$	616 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 347, or 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons. C. Qr. lb.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Copper —	290 16 — 11	21,191	106	1,695 $\frac{1}{2}$	635 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,908	26,536	46,888	1,406 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,945 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	89 $\frac{2}{3}$
Lead —	53 15 2 18	1,001	5	80	30	537 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,653 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,382	41	—	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{6}$
Iron —	96 6 3 —	1,456	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	963	2,586 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,990	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	656	45 $\frac{1}{8}$
Steel —	8 8 1 14	99	— $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	84	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals —	— — £.	23,747	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,899 $\frac{1}{2}$	712 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,492 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,970 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,417	1,512	18,945 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,010 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 17,934 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
Grand Total —	— — £.	49,317	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,945	1,478 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,315 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,302 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,013	2,429	19,908 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,627	
Total Nett Profit, £. 18,281, or 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on First Cost.												

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1789-90.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2 1/2 the Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Superfine —	35 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,915	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	3,295 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,179	90	—	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Medleys —	—	3	80	— $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	2	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— $\frac{1}{8}$
Fine —	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,552	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	204	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,922 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,739	80	—	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Aurora —	38	—	1,760	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,009 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,172	90	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ordinary —	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17,394	87	1,391 $\frac{1}{2}$	522	693 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,088 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,046	710	3,248 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18 $\frac{1}{8}$
Broad Perpets, Ordinary —	—	—	361	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	414 $\frac{1}{2}$	413	10	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Imitation Cafimirs —	—	—	63	— $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	1	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$
Perpets, Ordinary —	20	—	1,218	6	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1,408	1,427	40	—	21	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Flannels —	—	—	30	— $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Velvets —	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	— $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	2	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cafimirs —	—	—	160	1	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	154	4	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$
Total Woollens —	—	—	£. 26,613	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	798 $\frac{1}{2}$	939	30,613 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,410	1,030	3,321 $\frac{1}{2}$	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 2,767, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.													
METALS.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lb.									
Copper, Plates —	192	—	—	—	14,479	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,158 $\frac{1}{2}$	434 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,920	18,063 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,306	676	566 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manufactured —	181	10	2	11	16,097	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,287 $\frac{1}{2}$	483 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,815	19,763 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,976	687	2,525 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan —	68	—	—	—	5,929	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	474 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	680	7,290 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,935	237	407 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead —	228	2	—	—	5,634	28	450 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	2,280	8,561 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,203	240	—
Iron —	218	11	—	—	3,778	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	302 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,185	6,397 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,667	180	598 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel —	123	9	—	—	3,902	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	312	117	1,237 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,588	5,235	150	910 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals —	—	—	£. 49,819	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,985 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,494 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,117 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,664 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,322	2,170	3,499 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,012	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 1,487 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.													
Grand Total —	—	—	£. 76,432	382	6,114 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,292 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,056 $\frac{1}{2}$	96,277 $\frac{1}{2}$	103,732	3,200	6,820 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,564 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Profit, £. 4,255, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.													

N. B. The Discount is deducted from the Sales.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES OF EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1783-4.

Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 8. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.											
Broad Cloth, Fine	79 5 1/2	5,110	25 3/4	408 3/4	153 1/2	5,796 1/2	6,259	312 1/2	149 1/2	—	2 7/8
Double Colour	1 4 1/2	218	1 1/4	17 1/4	6 1/2	244	320	16	60	—	27 1/2
Aurora	41 5	1,961	9 3/4	156 1/2	58 1/2	2,227 1/2	2,575	128 1/2	219	—	11 1/6
Ordinary	331	12,238	61 1/4	979	367	14,060 1/2	14,874	743 1/2	70	—	9 1/6
Perpets, Fine	7 4 1/2	440	2 1/4	35 1/4	13 1/2	502 1/2	576	28 1/2	44 1/2	—	10
Ordinary	43 4 1/2	1,729	8 1/4	138 1/2	51 1/2	1,999 1/2	2,142	107 1/2	35 1/2	—	2
White Serges	1 15	166	1 1/4	13 1/4	4 1/2	192	237	11 1/2	33 1/2	—	19 7/8
Total Woollens	—	21,862	109	1,748 1/2	655 1/2	25,022 1/2	26,983	1,349	611 1/2	—	2 1/8
METALS.											
Copper	372 1 18	33,278	166 1/2	2,662 1/2	998 1/2	40,827	45,537	2,277	2,433	—	7 1/2
Lead	55 2 14	1,027	5 1/4	82	30 1/2	1,696	1,475	73 1/2	—	294 1/2	28 1/2
Iron	264 8 20	4,371	21 3/4	349 1/2	131 1/2	7,518 1/2	6,812	340 1/2	—	1,047	23 1/6
Steel	2 1 10	60	1 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/2	88	93	4 1/2	—	—	—
Total Metals	—	38,736	194	3,098 1/2	1,162	50,129 1/2	53,917	2,696	2,433 1/2	1,341 3/4	—
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 1091 1/2, or 2 1/8 per Cent.											
Grand Total	—	60,598	303	4,847	1,817 1/2	75,152	80,900	4,045	3,044 3/4	1,341 3/4	—

Total Nett Profit, £. 1,703, or 2 1/8 per Cent. on First Cost.

ch ions

ch ions

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1785-6.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 3 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 8 s. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. Ps. Yds.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	87 2 8	5,272	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	421 $\frac{3}{4}$	158	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,985 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,379	318 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{2}{5}$
D° — D° — Aurora	85 4 8	3,936	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{1}{4}$	118	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,494 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,957	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{7}{16}$
D° — D° — Ordinary	299 5 12	10,997	55	879 $\frac{1}{4}$	330	373 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,635 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,496	674 $\frac{1}{4}$	185 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Perpets, Fine	4 5 17	255	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	291	318	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
D° — Ordinary	16 5 3	659	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	761 $\frac{1}{2}$	784	39	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{7}{16}$
Total Woollens	— — —	£. 21,119	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,689 $\frac{1}{4}$	633 $\frac{1}{2}$	621 $\frac{1}{4}$	24,168 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,934	1,296	486 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 469 $\frac{3}{4}$, or 2 $\frac{3}{16}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Copper	684 15 — 26	63,550	317 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,084	1,906 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,847 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,705 $\frac{3}{4}$	77,023	3,851	—	4,533 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lead	5 14 2 16	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$	8	3	57	169	153	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23
Iron	47 11 3 4	946	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	475 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,530 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,251	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	341 $\frac{1}{4}$	36
Steel	5 10 2 18	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	238 $\frac{3}{4}$	238	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
Total Metals	— — —	£. 64,761 $\frac{3}{4}$	323 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,180 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,942 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,435	79,643 $\frac{3}{4}$	78,665	3,933	—	4,911 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{9}{16}$
Grand Total	— — —	£. 85,880 $\frac{1}{4}$	429	6,870	2,576	8,056 $\frac{1}{4}$	103,812	104,599	5,229	486 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,928 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 4,442, or 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1786-7.

Total Amount.		Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at 1/2 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 8. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth, Fine	62 1/2	£. 3,639	£. 18 1/2	29 1/2	109	78 1/2	4,135 1/2	3,735	186 1/2	—	587	16 1/2	
D° D° Aurora	72 1/2	£. 3,330	£. 16 1/2	266 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2	3,804 1/2	4,353	217 1/2	331 1/2	—	10	
D° D° Ordinary	222 1/2	£. 8,198	£. 41	656	246	278 1/2	9,419 1/2	10,191	509 1/2	262 1/2	—	3 1/2	
Perpetuanoes, Fine	3 1/2	£. 203	£. 1	16 1/2	6	5 1/2	230 1/2	283	14	37	—	18 1/2	
D° — Ordinary	17 1/2	£. 722	£. 3 1/2	57 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	826 1/2	907	45 1/2	35 1/2	—	5	
Tabinets	1	£. 127	— 1/2	10	3 1/2	5	146 1/2	68	3 1/2	—	81 1/2	64 1/2	
Total Woollens	—	£. 16,219	£. 81	1,297 1/2	486 1/2	479 1/2	18,562 1/2	19,537	976 1/2	666 1/2	668 1/2		
												Nett Loss, £. 2 1/2, or 1/10.	
METALS.													
Copper	185 3 3 5	£. 16,564	£. 82 1/2	1,325	497	1,852	20,220 1/2	20,126	1,006 1/2	—	1,201	7 1/2	
Lead	29 3 1 26	£. 504	£. 2 1/2	40 1/2	15 1/2	291 1/2	853 1/2	777	39	—	115 1/2	22 1/2	
Iron	55 15 2 10	£. 1,010	£. 5	80 1/2	30 1/2	557 1/2	1,683 1/2	1,419	71	—	335 1/2	33 1/2	
Steel	24 5 2 25	£. 718	£. 3 1/2	57 1/2	21 1/2	242 1/2	1,043 1/2	927	46 1/2	—	162 1/2	22 1/2	
Sheet Lead	1 — — —	£. 24	— 1/2	2	— 1/2	10	37 1/2	39	2	—	—	—	
Total Metals	—	£. 18,820	£. 94 1/2	1,505 1/2	564 1/2	2,954 1/2	23,938 1/2	23,288	1,164 1/2	—	1,815 1/2	9 1/2	
Grand Total	—	£. 35,039	£. 175 1/2	2,803	1,051	3,433 1/2	42,501 1/2	42,825	2,141	666 1/2	2,484 1/2		
												Nett Loss, £. 1,817 1/2, or 5 1/100.	

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1787-8.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 8s. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
Broad Cloth, Fine	Bales, 53	£. 3,693	£. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 295 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 4,184	£. 4,922	£. 246	£. 492	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
D° — D°—Aurora	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,721	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,345	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
D° — D°—Ordinary	301	11,192	56	895 $\frac{1}{2}$	335 $\frac{1}{2}$	376 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,855 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,769	688 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2
Perpets, Fine	6 7	356	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	407 $\frac{1}{2}$	531	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
D° — Ordinary	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	926	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	1,067 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,140	57	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jeanets	2 18	172	— $\frac{3}{4}$	14	5	12	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	267	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	—	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	— —	£. 18,060	90	1,445	541 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,683 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,974	1,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.											
Copper	258 17 3 17	23,026	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,842 $\frac{1}{2}$	690 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,589	28,263 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,733	1,486 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	22 18 2 23	402	2	32	12	229 $\frac{3}{4}$	677 $\frac{3}{4}$	612	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	69 8 2 6	1,287	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	694 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,844	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	377 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	1 19 — 12	37	— $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	20	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	— —	£. 24,752	124	1,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	742 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,532 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,267	1,613 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	490 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
											Nett Loss, £. 477 $\frac{5}{8}$, or 1 $\frac{9}{16}$.	
Grand Total	— —	£. 42,812	214	3,425 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,284	4,079 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,815 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,241	2,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,154 $\frac{1}{2}$	490 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
											Nett Profit, £. 664 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 $\frac{1}{16}$.	

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1788-9.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 8. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine —	51	3,532	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	64	4,002	4,434	220	212	—	6
D ^o — Superfine Medley —	6	620	3	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	698	842	42	102	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Aurora —	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,556	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,777	1,983	96	110	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Ordinary —	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,230	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	818 $\frac{1}{2}$	307	340	11,746 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,556	623	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cafimires —	10	484	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	565	741	37	139	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpets, Ordinary —	15	650	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	749 $\frac{1}{2}$	863	43	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jeanets —	2	134	— $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	191	9	24	—	18
Total Woollens —	—	£. 17,206	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	516	512 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,696 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,610	1,070	843 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.											
Lead —	27 1 3 10	507	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	835 $\frac{1}{2}$	722	36	—	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet Lead —	7 3 — —	264	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	8	70	364 $\frac{1}{2}$	357	17	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper — Plates —	270 1 3 13	26,778	134	2,142 $\frac{1}{2}$	803 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,000	33,857 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,945	2,237	8,850 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Manufactured —	110 1 1 7											
D ^o — Japan —	20 — — —	2,708	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,490	4,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,137	204	—	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron —	149 3 2 10	612	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	752 $\frac{1}{2}$	725	36	—	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel —	7 3 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$											
Total Metals —	—	£. 30,869	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,469 $\frac{1}{2}$	926	5,900	40,319	50,886	2,530	8,850 $\frac{1}{2}$	813 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 8,037, or 26 per Cent.												
Grand Total —	—	£. 48,075	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,846	1,442	6,412 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,015 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,496	3,600	9,694	813 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Profit £. 8,880 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.												

N. B. The Discount is deducted from the Sales.

CALCULATE OF THE PROFIT OR LOSS ON SALES OF EUROPE GOODS AT BOMBAY, 1784-5.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 22. 3/4 per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
	Bales.	Pieccas.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth	106	2 1/2	4,844 1/4	24 1/2	387 1/2	145 1/2	132 7/8	5,534 1/4	4,892 1/2	97 7/8	—	739 1/2	15 1/2
Long Ells	101	10 1/2	4,635 1/2	23 1/2	370 1/2	139	169 1/2	5,337 1/2	3,898 1/2	77 1/2	—	1,517 1/2	32 1/2
Camblets	—	6 1/2	27 1/2	— 1/2	2 1/2	— 1/2	1 1/2	32 1/2	40 1/2	— 1/2	7 1/2	—	25 1/2
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 9,507 1/2	47 1/2	760 1/2	285 1/2	303 1/2	10,904 1/2	8,831 1/2	176 1/2	7 1/2	2,257	
													Nett Loss, 2,249 3/8, or 23 1/2.
METALS.													
	Tons. Cwt. Qr.												
Lead	48	5 1	857 1/2	4 1/2	68 1/2	25 1/2	482 1/2	1,439	851 1/2	17	—	604 7/8	70 1/2
Iron	116	— 1 1/2	2,076 1/2	10 1/2	166 1/2	62 1/2	1,160 1/2	3,475 1/2	1,977	39 1/2	—	1,537 7/8	74
Steel	13	1 1	338	1 1/2	27	10 1/2	130 1/2	507 1/2	304 1/2	6	—	208 1/2	62
Copper—Plates	64	— 2	5,364 1/2	26 1/2	429 1/2	160 1/2	640 1/2	6,621 1/2	9,135	482 1/2	2,330 5/8	—	43 1/2
D° — Fine	81	6 3	8,160 1/2	40 1/2	652 1/2	244 1/2	813 1/2	9,912 1/2	10,993 1/2	219 1/2	861 5/8	—	10 1/2
D° — Japan	4	— —	370	1 1/2	29 1/2	11 1/2	40	452 1/2	489	9 1/2	26 5/8	—	7 1/2
Total Metals	—	—	£. 17,167 1/2	85 1/2	1,373 1/2	514 1/2	3,267	22,408 1/2	23,750 1/2	474 1/2	3,218 7/8	2,351 1/2	
													Nett Profit, 867 3/8, 5 1/2.
Grand Total	—	—	£. 26,675	133 1/2	2,134	800 1/2	3,570 1/2	33,313	32,582 1/2	651 1/2	3,226 1/2	4,608 1/2	
													Total Nett Loss, 1,382, or 5 1/2.

THE CALCULATION of the PROFIT and Loss on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1785-6.

		Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, Two Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 22. 3d. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.	
WOOLLENS.														
Broad Cloth	—	Bales. 15,379	Pieces. 11	£. 54,819 1/2	£. 274	£. 4,385 1/2	£. 1,644 1/2	£. 1,724	£. 62,847 1/2	£. 52,902 1/2	£. 1,058	£. —	£. 11,002 1/2	20.07
Long Ells	—	114	1 1/2	5,970 1/2	29 1/2	477 1/2	179 1/2	190	6,847 1/2	7,003	140	15 1/2	—	—25
Total Woollens	—	—	—	£. 60,790	303 1/2	4,863 1/2	1,823 1/2	1,914	69,694 1/2	59,905 1/2	1,198	15 1/2	11,002 1/2	
Nett Loss, £. 10,987, or 18.07 per Cent.														
METALS.														
Lead	—	Tons 34	Cwt —	Qrs 2	1,771	8 1/2	141 1/2	53 1/2	340 1/2	2,314 1/2	893	17 1/2	1,439 1/2	81.25
Iron	—	40	9	1	718 1/2	3 1/2	57 1/2	21 1/2	404 1/2	1,206	311 1/2	6 1/2	901 1/2	125.48
Steel	—	35	17	2 1/2	1,048 1/2	5 1/2	83 1/2	31 1/2	358 1/2	1,527 1/2	1,490 1/2	29 1/2	67 1/2	6.39
Copper—Plates	—	61	1	2	5,037 1/2	25 1/2	403	151 1/2	610 1/2	6,227 1/2	6,910 1/2	138 1/2	545 1/2	10.82
D ^o — Fine	—	147	—	—	14,407	72	1,152 1/2	432 1/2	1,470	17,533 1/2	15,227 1/2	304 1/2	2,610 1/2	18.12
D ^o — Japan	—	25	2	2 1/2	2,379 1/2	11 1/2	190 1/2	71 1/2	251 1/2	2,903 1/2	2,662 1/2	53 1/2	294 1/2	12.36
Total Metals	—	—	—	£. 25,361 1/2	126 1/2	2,028 1/2	760 1/2	3,435 1/2	31,713 1/2	27,495 1/2	549 1/2	545 1/2	5,313 1/2	
Nett Loss, £. 4,767 1/2, or 18. 8. per Cent.														
Grand Total	—	—	—	£. 86,151 1/2	430 1/2	6,891 1/2	2,584 1/2	5,349 1/2	101,408	87,401 1/2	1,747 1/2	561 1/2	16,316	

Total Nett Loss, 15,754 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18. 28 per Cent.

N. B. Discount deducted.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1786-7.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at 1/2 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2 s. 3 d. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.	
WOOLLENS.														
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Broad Cloth — —	452	2	20,975 7/8	104 7/8	1,678	629 1/2	565 1/2	23,953 1/2	27,564 7/8	551 1/2	3,060 1/2	—	14.58	
Long Ells — —	227	10 1/2	9,301 1/2	46 1/2	744	279	379 1/2	10,749 1/2	10,002 1/2	200 801 1/2	—	947 1/2	10.18	
Camblets (damaged) — —	—	4 1/2	7 1/2	—	— 5/8	— 1/2	1	9 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/2	1 1/2	—	14.28	
Allepines (D*) — —	—	5	17	—	1 1/2	— 7/8	1 1/2	20 1/2	6 1/2	— 1/2	—	14 1/2	86.76	
Total Woollens — —	—	—	£. 30,301 1/2	151 1/2	2,424	909 1/2	947	34,733 1/2	37,584 7/8	751 1/2	3,061 1/2	961 7/8		
Nett Profit, £. 2,099 1/2, or 6.92 per Cent.														
METALS.														
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Lead — —	83	—	1 1/2	1,540 1/2	7 1/2	123 1/2	46 1/2	830 1/2	2,547 7/8	2,171 1/2	43 1/2	—	419 1/2	27.20
Iron — —	98	13	—	1,622 1/2	8 1/2	129 1/2	48 1/2	986 1/2	2,795 1/2	1,990	39 1/2	—	845	52
Steel — —	22	11	3 1/2	695 1/2	3 1/2	55 1/2	20 1/2	225 7/8	1,001 3/8	978 3/8	19 1/2	—	42 1/2	6
Copper—Plates — —	188	12	1	15,323 1/2	76 1/2	1,225 1/2	459 1/2	1,886 1/2	18,971 1/2	22,285 1/2	495 1/2	2,818 1/2	—	18.39
D* — Fine — —	347	1	2	33,026 1/2	165 1/2	2,642 1/2	990 1/2	3,470 1/2	40,295 1/2	42,830 1/2	858 1/2	1,676 1/2	—	5.07
D* — Japan — —	39	15	—	3,498 1/2	17 1/2	279 7/8	105	397 1/2	4,298	4,561 1/2	91 1/2	172	—	5
Total Metals — —	—	—	£. 55,706	278 1/2	4,456 1/2	1,671 1/2	7,796 7/8	69,909	74,816 1/2	1,548 1/2	4,666 1/2	1,307 1/2		
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 3,359 1/2, or 6.3 per Cent.														
Grand Total — —	—	—	£. 86,007 1/2	430	6,880 1/2	2,580 1/2	8,743 7/8	104,642 1/2	112,401 1/2	2,299 1/2	7,728 1/2	2,269 1/2		
Total Nett Profit, £. 5,459, or 6.34 per Cent.														

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 27.34 per 100 Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth	878	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,787 $\frac{1}{2}$	199	3,183	1,193 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,098 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,461 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,444 $\frac{1}{2}$	888 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3,936	5
Long Ells	278	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,215 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	1,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	396 $\frac{1}{2}$	468	15,203 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,584 $\frac{1}{2}$	291 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90	7
Tabinets (N.B. damaged)	—	14	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	85
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 53,118 $\frac{3}{4}$	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,593 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,797 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,034 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,180 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,943 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.													
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.										
Lead	75	11	— $\frac{1}{2}$	1,402	7	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	755 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,318 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,683 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	668 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	78	15	—	1,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	787 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,546	31	—	812 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	62	—	— $\frac{1}{2}$	2,282 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	620 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,165 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,306 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	905
Copper—Plates	222	6	—	18,460 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,476 $\frac{1}{2}$	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,223	22,806 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,218 $\frac{1}{2}$	544 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,867 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Fine	155	18	—	14,808 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	1,184 $\frac{1}{2}$	444 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,559	18,070 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,874 $\frac{1}{2}$	377 $\frac{1}{2}$	426 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Japan	14	17	— $\frac{1}{2}$	1,330 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,632 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,948 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Total Metals	—	—	£. 39,665	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,173 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,189 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,094 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,577 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,071 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,571 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,386 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
												Nett Profit, 2,184 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Grand Total	—	—	£. 92,783 $\frac{3}{4}$	463 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,422 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,664 $\frac{1}{2}$	111,118 $\frac{1}{2}$	112,612 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,554 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,330	—
												Nett Loss, 738 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

CALCULATE OF PROFIT & LOSS & SALES OF EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1788-9.

Item	Quantity	First Cost	Charges in England, at 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 1 per Cent.	Freight, £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2 s. 3 d. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
Broad Cloth, Coarse	100	4,050	20 1/2	324	121 1/2	125	4,640 1/2	4,141 1/2	82 1/2	—	581 1/2	14 1/2
Fine	3 1/2	140	—	11 1/2	4 1/2	5	161 1/2	154 1/2	3	—	10	7 1/2
Superfine	10	696	3 1/2	55 1/2	20 1/2	12 1/2	788 1/2	769	15 1/2	—	34 1/2	5
Long Ells	90 1/2	3,870	19 1/2	309 1/2	116	151	4,466	4,278 1/2	85 1/2	—	273	7 1/2
D ^r Broad	2	110 1/2	—	8 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	125 1/2	122 1/2	2 1/2	—	6	5 1/2
Thicksets	—	17 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	—	19 1/2	19	—	—	1	4 1/2
Fustians	—	13 1/2	—	1	—	—	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	—	2
Casimere Cloths	1 1/2	312	1 1/2	25	9 1/2	2 1/2	350 1/2	344 1/2	7	—	12 1/2	4
Wilton Carpeting	1,498 1/2	394 1/2	—	31 1/2	11 1/2	55 1/2	425 1/2	436 1/2	8 1/2	—	67 1/2	17
Total Woollens	—	9,603 1/2	48	768 1/2	288 1/2	354 1/2	11,062 1/2	10,281 1/2	205 1/2	—	986 1/2	10 1/2
METALS.												
Lead	152 4 1 7	3,182	16 1/2	254 1/2	95 1/2	1,522	5,070	4,326 1/2	86 1/2	—	829 1/2	26 1/2
Iron	347 2 3 15	5,902	29 1/2	472 1/2	177	3,471 1/2	10,052 1/2	6,947 1/2	139	—	3,243 1/2	55
Steel	4 10 — 23	134 1/2	—	10 1/2	4	45	195 1/2	157 1/2	3 1/2	—	40 1/2	31
Copper—Plates	332 6 3 9	23,264	116 1/2	1,861 1/2	698	3,323 1/2	29,263 1/2	38,930 1/2	778 1/2	8,888 1/2	—	38 1/2
Fine	103 18 2 17	8,782	44 1/2	702 1/2	263 1/2	1,039 1/2	10,831 1/2	11,897	238	827 1/2	—	9 1/2
Japan	34 14 3 17	2,728 1/2	13 1/2	218 1/2	81 1/2	347 1/2	3,389 1/2	4,250 1/2	85	775 1/2	—	28 1/2
Tin	3 10 — 9	291 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	8 1/2	35	360	322	6 1/2	—	44 1/2	15 1/2
Total Metals	—	44,284 1/2	222 1/2	3,342 1/2	1,328 1/2	9,782 1/2	69,161 1/2	66,831 1/2	1,336 1/2	10,492 1/2	4,158 1/2	—
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 6,333 1/2, or 14 1/2 per Cent.												
Grand Total	—	53,888 1/2	269 1/2	4,311 1/2	1,616 1/2	10,138 1/2	70,223 1/2	77,113	1,541 1/2	10,492 1/2	5,144 1/2	—
Nett Profit, £. 5,347 1/2, or 10 per Cent. nearly.												

W. B. Discount deducted.

N. B. Discount deducted.

APPENDIX TO THE FIRST REPORT. — CALCULATION OF THE PROFIT OR LOSS ON THE SALES OF EUROPE GOODS IN BOMBAY, 1782-90.

To	Freight at 10 per Cent. of Price.	Insurance at 3 per Cent.	Interest of Money, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Charges in England, at 1 per Cent.	First Cost.	Charges in India, at 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at 10 per Cent. in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 21. 3 d. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.															
Broad Cloth, Superfine	107	88	107	6 1/2	1,337	6 1/2	107	40	20	1,471	1,471	29 1/2	—	69 1/2	5 1/2
— Fine	88	25	88	5 1/2	1,102	5 1/2	88	33	27 1/2	1,256	1,256	24 1/2	—	62 1/2	5 1/2
— Coarse	88	203 1/2	88	44 1/2	8,852	44 1/2	708	265 1/2	247 1/2	10,117 1/2	9,787	195 1/2	—	526	6
Long Ells	100	114 1/2	100	26 1/2	5,338	26 1/2	427 1/2	160	175 1/2	6,126 1/2	5,865	117 1/2	21	—	1 1/2
Casimires	100	11	100	1 1/2	129	1 1/2	10 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	145 1/2	108	2	—	39 1/2	31 1/2
Shalloons	100	3 1/2	100	1 1/2	117	1 1/2	9 1/2	3 1/2	5	135 1/2	129	2 1/2	—	3 1/2	8
Camblets (damaged)	100	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	52	1 1/2	4	1 1/2	5	62 1/2	16	—	—	47	90
Thickfets, D°	100	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	45	1 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	4	54	20	—	—	34 1/2	77
Fustians, D°	100	18	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—	40
Wilton Carpeting	100	924 1/2	100	1 1/2	257	1 1/2	20 1/2	7 1/2	38 1/2	324 1/2	284	5 1/2	—	46 1/2	18
Total Woollens	—	—	—	—	17,230 1/2	85 1/2	1,377 1/2	516	524 1/2	19,734	18,899 1/2	377 1/2	21 1/2	833 1/2	—
METALS.															
Lead	127	19	3	8	2,891	14 1/2	231 1/2	87 1/2	1,280	4,503 1/2	3,605	72	—	970 1/2	33 1/2
Iron	145	13	2	15	2,477	12 1/2	198 1/2	74 1/2	1,455	4,217 1/2	2,738	54 1/2	—	1,534 1/2	61 1/2
Steel	206	7	2	25	6,090	30 1/2	487 1/2	183	2,065	8,855 1/2	7,303	146	—	1,698 1/2	27 1/2
Copper, Fine	100	4	1	17	8,642	43 1/2	691 1/2	259 1/2	1,002 1/2	10,638 1/2	10,545	211	—	304 1/2	3 1/2
Plate	156	15	3	21	11,685	58 1/2	934 1/2	350 1/2	1,570	14,598 1/2	17,150	343	2,208 1/2	—	18 1/2
Japan	29	16	—	20	2,594	13	207 1/2	77 1/2	300	3,192	3,524	70 1/2	261 1/2	—	10
Total Metals	—	—	—	—	34,379	172 1/2	2,750 1/2	1,032 1/2	17,670 1/2	46,006 1/2	44,865	897 1/2	2,469 1/2	4,508 1/2	—
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 812 1/2, or 4 1/2 per Cent. on First Cost.															
Nett Loss on Metals, £. 2,038 1/2, or 5 1/2 per Cent.															
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	51,609 1/2	258	4,128 1/2	1,548 1/2	18,196 1/2	65,740 1/2	63,764 1/2	1,275	2,491 1/2	5,342	—

Nett Loss on the Whole, £. 2,850 1/2, or 5 1/2 per Cent. on First Cost.

No Discount Allowed.

Appendix,

Appendix, N° 2.

TONNAGE allowed COMMANDERS and OFFICERS.

	Feet.	Ton.	Pen.
Commander	10	56	20
Chief Mate	10	3	—
Second Mate	10	4	—
Third Mate	10	3	—
Fourth Mate	10	4	—
Fifth Mate	10	1	—
Purser	10	3	—
Surgeon	10	3	—
Surgeon's Mate	10	2	—
Boatswain	10	1	—
Gunner	10	1	—
Carpenter	10	1	—
Carpenter's Mate	10	—	10
Four Midshipmen, each	10	1	—
Four Quarter Masters, each	10	1	—
Captain and Ship's Steward, each	10	—	20
Captain and Ship's Cook, each	10	—	20
Caulker	10	—	10
Cooper	10	—	10
Armourer	10	—	10
Sail Maker	10	—	10
Midshipman and Coxswain	10	—	10
		87	—

N. B. This Allowance will probably be increased.

JOHN HAFEEY.

Appendix, N° 3.

VICTUALLING-BILL and STORES of the Ship

Guns, bound for
 Commander, Burthen
 Tons, Men,
 Vinegar
 Water, what shall be thought fit but not less than
 Also one Cask of Brandy or Cask of Water for
 each Seaman, not exceeding

ALL, Beer, Wine, or other Liguors, in Casks or
 Bottles, for the Use of the Commander's Table,
 allowing 252 Gallons, or 36 Dozen Quart Bottles to
 the Ton

Beef, Pork, Bacon, Suet and Tongues	Twenty-five Tons
Beer, Strong and Small, in Casks (not Bottles)	Twenty-eight Tons
Bread	Thirty Thousand Weight
Butter	Thirty Firkins
Brandy and English Spirits	Two Hundred and Fifty Gallons
Billet Wood	Twenty-five Thousand
Brimstone	Two hundred Weight
Coals	Fifteen Chaldron
Candles	Fifty Dozen
Cheese	Fifty Hundred Weight
Chirurgery and Drugs	Fifty Pounds Value
Confectionary	Three Cases
Flour	Seventy Hundred Weight
Fish per Tale	Seven Thousand
Grocery	Thirty Hundred Weight
Gunpowder	Fifty Barrels
Iron Shot	Four Tons
Iron for Store	Four Tons
Lime Juice	One Hundred Gallons
Lead Shot of Sixes	Five Hundred Weight
Mustard Seed	One Bushels
Onions	Five Bushels
Oil, Scedo and Lamp	Three Hundred Gallons
Oats, Barley and Bran	Three Hundred Bushels
Oranges and Lemons	Six Chests
Oilmen's Stores	Five Cases
Pease	One Hundred and Eighty Bushels
Pick	Twenty Barrels
Red and White Herring and Salmon	Five Barrels
Rosin	Six Hundred Weight
Spare Cordage	Five Tons
Sheet Lead for Store	Two Tons and a Half

Salt, White and Bay -	Forty Bushels
Slops -	Two Chests
Tobacco -	Twenty Hundred Weights
Tobacco Pipes -	One Hundred Groce
Tar -	Twenty Barrels
Turpentine -	Three Barrels
Vinegar -	Six Hogsheds
Water, what shall be thought fit, but not less than -	Forty Tons
Also one Case or Cask of Brandy or Strong Waters for each Seaman, not exceeding -	Six Gallons

Boatwain's, Gunner's, and Carpenter's Stoves, as usual, that are not particularly mentioned, seeing them to be such.

East-India House,

By the Committee of Shipping of the Court of Directors.

Appendix, N^o 4.

At a COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday the 19th August, 1789.

EXTRACT of the Report from the Special Committee, appointed to consider the Regulations proposed by DAVID SCOTT, Esq, for improving the Company's Commerce.

13. YOUR Committee, however, see no Reason to alter those Regulations under which the Commander and Officers are permitted to participate in the Commerce of the Company at present; but they are of Opinion that all Surplus Tonnage whatsoever, and to all Parts of India, after sufficient Room is reserved for Knowledge, all weighable and measurable Goods, Merchandise, King's Stores, Passengers, and usual Privilege for the Company's Officers, should be offered to the Commanders of the respective Ships upon the following Conditions, and with Permission to load any Sort of Goods whatsoever on such Surplus Tonnage, Woollens, Copper, and Military and Warlike Stores excepted, your Committee trusting that sufficient and ample Room will always be reserved for the Recruits, as the most essential Object for the Preservation of the British Empire in India.

14. The Conditions which your Committee propose to annex to such Privilege, are, that the Commanders pay the Proceeds in Specie, Bonds, or any other of the Company's Securities, into the Treasury where they import in India for long Bills, as at present granted to the Subscribers of the Bond Debt.

R 2

At

ACCOUNT of Extra Tonnage carried out in Private Trade by the Commanders and Officers of the following Ships, in consequence of the Advertisement in the Public Papers of the 2d Decem-ber, 1789.

			Tons.	Feet
Francis	-	Captain R. Burrows	18	—
Earl Abergavenny	-	J. Wordsworth	22	20
Lord Thurlow	-	W. Thomson	8	—
Earl Fitzwilliam	-	Ja ^s Dundas	24	10
Prince Will ^m Henry	-	R. Dundas	24	—
Queen	-	Peter Douglas	24	—
D ^o	-	C. Christie, Chief Mate	3	—
Princess Amelia	-	Captain George Millett	24	—
D ^o	-	George Elliott, Surgeon	1	—
Henry Dundas	-	Tho ^s Dundas, Chief Mate	2	20
William Pitt	-	Captain Charles Mitchell	22	—
Warren Hastings	-	J. P. Larkins	20	—
Lord Walsingham	-	James Young	1	10
D ^o	-	Tho ^s Kerr, Surgeon	1	20

Tons - 245

Albion - Captain W. Parker - 10

Appendix, N° 5.

MANIFEST OUTWARDS of the LORD NORTH, since called the

DAPHNE.

72 Coils Cordage

22 Cafes Glafs

2 Puncheons Rum:

to Bales Canvass

3.3 Mafts

4 Bales

4 Bales Sail Cloth 8 00
2 Whiskeys and Harnes

- 1 Cable
60 Hnds. Beer
18 Loose Bloc
46 Bdles. Bloc
20 Iron Cann
20 Carriages
17 Ton Shot

20 Iron Cannon
 20 Carriages
 17 Ton Shot, large
 4 Large Cannon

- 4 Large Cannon
29 Calcs Shot
3 Hampers Ship Chindlery
2 Per Quarter Badges
5 Packages Sundries
12 Bales of Salt Cloth
63 Swivel Guns
3 Calcs Copper
1 Box Plate

89 Casks Shot
 3 Hampers Ship Chindlery
 2 Per Quarter Baggu
 9 Packages Sundries
 12 Bales of Salt Cloth
 63 Swivel Guns
 3 Casks Copper
 1 Box Plate

Commerce, but more especially Foreign, less understood, and less appreciated in this country. The Arrangement necessary for its effective Protection, are incompatible with that Spirit of expedient Venality by which every Thing is influenced at London. They would in some Measure trench upon the ancient Principles of Antiquity, or a general Diffusion of Wealth, and interfere

PARTICULARS of GOODS in the ST. JOSEPH, from OSTEND.

- 40 Tons Iron
1 Chariot complete
37 Grapnalls, 12; Anchors (26 Bags and Casks Corks)

187 Grapnails, 123 Anchors (26 Bags and Casks Corks)

WROUGHT IRON

- 68 Tons Iron
6 Trunks, 4 Parcels

68 Tons Iron
68 Trunks, 2 Parcels

- 799 Plates Copper
1 Coach and Harness, 1 D^r - D^r
1 Chariot, 1 Chaises and Harness, 2 Coaches and
1 Body, 3 Chariots, and Harness

11,979 Plates Copper
1 Coach and Harnes, 1 D^r - D^r
1 Chariot, 1 Chaises and Harnes, 2 Coaches and D^r
1 Body, 3 Chariots, and Harnes

- Four Casks Rum.**

Four Cuts Room

- 34 Bales } Scarlet Cloth.

34 Bales } Scarlet Cloth
12 Bales }

- 27 Bushels Wheat ground, 350 Bags Bread

27 Bushels Wheat ground, 3½ Bags Bread

or fed from the capacity of their new Masters

Appendix, N^o 6

EXTRACT of Letter from Mr. Malet to the Governor General, dated Poona,

8th August, 1783.

I SHALL endeavour, by a slight Sketch of the Genius of this Government, as far as it relates to the Subject, to meet the ultimate Object of your Lordship in Council, of enabling you to form a Judgment how far the State of our Commercial Intercourse with it is capable of Improvement to the Advantage of both.

The Peshwa Administration is, in every Act, more or less influenced by that Avarice which so invariably and so strongly marks the Bramin Character, while Meantime its Genius, and grasping in its Policy, it frequently mistakes the Mode of gratifying its ruling Passion. Averse from, and probably ignorant of the systematic and equitable Principles, on which alone Commerce can be rendered flourishing, by encouraging the Industry in the Security and Happiness of the Subject, its chief Attention seems directed to Conquest and Depredation, giving Employment at once to the desultory Military Spirit of the Marattas, and supplying the State, and the chief individual Bramins, with Wealth and Power.

Commerce, but more especially Foreign, less understood, would be more slow and precarious in its Operations. The Arrangements necessary for its effectual Protection, are incompatible with that Spirit of expedient Venality by which every Thing is influenced at Poona. They would in some Measure intrench upon the arrogant Principles of Aristocracy, by a general Diffusion of Wealth, and interfere with the System of Farms, which is universally adopted, from the smallest Branch of the Customs to the Disposal of Provinces; whence the Subject, instead of experiencing the uniform and vigorous Protection of a wise Government, is cruelly sacrificed to the Rapacity and Oppression of the highest Bidder.

The State of the numerous Ports of the Maratta Empire on the Coast of Malabar and Guzerat, but more especially the former, evinces a Spirit hostile to Commerce; and I have not a Doubt, were its Fleet equal to the End, but that it would be instantly converted to the same predatory Purpose at Sea, as its Armies are by Land, as it now is against all those whom it can master: This, perhaps, is fortunate for us, as presenting a Bar to the Admission and Rivalship of our European Neighbours; though certainly the Customs for a single Year, in a well-frequented Port, not to mention the numberless Advantages of Population, &c. would greatly exceed the Profits of Plunder, after deducting the Expence, which must be great, in keeping up a Number of Piratical Vessels.

The rich and commercial Kingdom of Guzerat (every Town of which is or was inhabited by rich Banians, a Tribe as attached to Commerce as any other Tribe of Hindoos to its hereditary Pursuits) flourished infinitely more by its Traffic during the violent Convulsions of the Mogul Government, previous to the Establishment of the Maratta Power, than it ever has since that Event, though Time and Tranquillity have given ample Leisure for doing away the Effect of Conquest, and the Transfer of Dominion.

The Moguls, magnificent and ostentatious, required every Article of Luxury: Towns and Cities grew out of this Spirit.—The Bramins and Marattas, less refined, and more parsimonious, are averse from, and ignorant of, those costly Modes of Expense; hence those Towns and Cities, deprived of the Cause of their Existence, are mouldering fast into Ruin, and their wealthier Inhabitants have sunk under, or fled from, the Rapacity of their new Masters.

In

In this Cause might probably be traced the Seeds of the present drooping Commercial State of all those Provinces of Hindostan that have been subjected to the Maratta Power under which the Provincial monied Men, not to mention the substantial Landholders, have been subjected to Oppressions and Exactions. Personal Property has become insecure; Industry has failed; an Aristocratical Wealth, arising from the Soil, and the Labours of the Peasantry, has succeeded, which is confined to the Conquerors; and Poonah has become an insatiable Sink, into which vast Treasures have been poured, scarce ever again to circulate.

This was not the Case under the Moguls. The Riches carried annually to Delhi did not stagnate there. The internal Commerce of the Empire, and the Spirit of the People, gave full Employment to the Foreign Influx of Wealth, the Productions of each Province, and the Performance of every Art, were in high Demand; and the Pay of the vast Armies of the Empire kept Pace in Magnificence with every other Article of Expenditure. Hence arose numberless Channels through which the Wealth of the Empire was again circulated to its extreme Branches.

The mere Accumulation of Riches by the Inhabitants of an Empire is vicious and sordid, but much more so when it becomes the sole Object of the Rulers.—A wise Legislature studies to make them the Stimulatives of Genius, of Science, of Agriculture, and of Commerce; to convert them to the Consumption of the Produce of Industry, and so to arrange them, as that the Coffers of the State may be replenished from the Redundance of the Subject; but, my Lord, this System is not known at Poonah.

The fixed and grand Source of this State's Revenue is Agriculture, the best, perhaps, on which a Nation can depend. That it has such a Revenue, is the necessary Consequence of possessing an immense Tract of productive Domain. That it is not more productive, but, on the contrary, that it labours under every Disadvantage, proceeds from a faulty Constitution. The Second is its Tribute, fixed by various Denominations on the greatest Part of Hindostan. The Third, the predatory Collections of its Armies. The Fourth, its Domestic Sequestrations; and the last, its Collections on the Commerce of the Empire, which I am inclined to think are comparatively trifling and insignificant.

Poonah is still a large Village, to which People of all Denominations and all Professions are now beginning to resort from the other ruined Parts of Hindostan, particularly from the decayed Mogal Cities.—Its Reputation for Security, since the Two abortive Expeditions from Bombay, has greatly tended to promote its Increase and Population, as the wealthier Bramins have in consequence begun to employ some Part of their hidden Riches in Building; which single Circumstance necessarily gives Employment to a great Number and a great Variety of Artificers, as the Wants attendant on large Buildings are endless.

The Circumstances which are above enumerated, of the great Wealth of the Bramins, and the great Increase of Poonah in Buildings and Inhabitants, must, I should imagine, cause a greater Demand for the Articles which can be furnished only from Bombay than heretofore; but from what I can observe of the present Genius of this Government, I confess that I am inclined much to doubt the Practicability of improving or extending our Commerce by any extraordinary Means adopted for that Purpose; and as I believe that the common Course of Causes arising from the State of Society, has already operated its utmost Effects, and will continue so to do, so do I think that Endeavours to improve or extend them, would rather tend to awaken Jealousy and Suspicion of our Intentions, than to answer the liberal End proposed by your Lordship in Council.

Appendix

Grand Total

Appendix, No. 7.

An ACCOUNT of the Remains of EUROPEAN GOODS at MADRAS, from 1782/3 to 1788/9.

	1782/3.		1783/4.		1784/5.		1785/6.		1786/7.		1787/8.		1788/9.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
WOOLLENS.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.	Bales. Pieces. Yds.	£.
Broad Cloth, Fine	124 3 2	8,669	147 5 11	9,297	138 2 7	8,480	99 — 9	5,949	44 5 1	2,603	60 1 10	3,938	119 2 8	8,243
Double Colour	2 4 11	339	— 4 14	98	— 4 5	88	— — 7	8	— — 5	6	— — 5	6	— — 5	6
Aurora	84 4 12	4,518	160 — 5	8,301	186 2 2	9,666	237 3 5	12,070	281 5 15	14,295	324 1 7	16,360	126 2 3	6,380
Ordinary	210 5 15	8,775	289 1 15	11,845	358 3 4	14,517	457 1 12	18,542	554 3 5	22,606	571 4 15	23,510	437 4 1	18,089
Superfine Medley Cloth	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Perpetuanoes, Fine	— — —	—	7 3 2	482	5 8 8	366	3 2 15	204	1 12 5	102	5 5 5	16 16 15	5 5 5	15 15 15
Ordinary	7 7 18	318	19 12 5	867	19 7 4	860	11 2 1	497	1 5 3	56	2 20 6	25 22 1	25 22 1	1,193
White Serges	— 36 20	187	— — 45	4	— — 17	1	— — 31	13	— 1 20	11	— — 11	8 8 8	— — 11	8 8 8
Camblets	— 3 17	28	— 3 1	26	— 3 1	26	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Shalloons	— — 3	1	— — 3	1	— — 1	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Jeanets	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Velvets	— — 64	75	— — 28	33	— — 28	33	— — 28	33	— — 28	33	— — 28	33	— — 28	33
Cafimirs	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Calamancoes	— — 134	8	— — 109	6	— — 109	6	— — 108	6	— — 108	6	— — 108	6	— — 108	6
Brocades	— — 18	56	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Total Woollens	— — £.	22,374	— — £.	30,960	— — £.	34,043	— — £.	37,322	— — £.	39,718	— — £.	44,925	— — £.	89,413
METALS.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.	£.
Copper	100 18 — 12	9,771	694 11 — 15	71,526	307 13 — 14	52,410	43 15 1 1	4,492	52 — 1 23	5,366	— 8 1 19	45 — 8 1 19	45 — 8 1 19	45
Lead	95 15 1 27	1,709	197 12 3 23	3,760	184 10 — 6	3,574	178 15 1 18	3,464	238 15 3 16	4,567	265 17 12 19	5,153	283 17 — 23	5,634
Sheet Lead	— — —	—	1 13 1 25	43	2 4 — 18	57	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	— — —	—
Iron	190 2 3 1	3,274	105 14 — 6	2,332	72 14 1 2	1,615	125 20 2 —	570	12 8 1 —	381	62 6 1 14	1,640	87 17 2 5	2,032
Steel	29 6 2 3	958	27 5 2 25	891	17 17 1 22	583	12 6 2 3	402	5 19 3 9	195	24 — 2 15	930	16 17 1 1	652
Total Metals	— — £.	15,712	— — £.	78,552	— — £.	58,239	— — £.	8,928	— — £.	10,509	— — £.	7,790	— — £.	8,363
Grand Total	— — £.	38,086	— — £.	109,512	— — £.	92,282	— — £.	46,250	— — £.	50,227	— — £.	52,715	— — £.	47,776

ACCOUNT Remains of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, from 1783/4 to 1789/90.

	1783/4.		1784/5.		1785/6.		1786/7.		1787/8.		1788/9.		1789/90.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
WOOLLENS.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.
Broad Cloth - - - - -	225 1	9,453	778 1	35,157	65 2	5,925	230 2	10,954	548 2	25,841	942 — $\frac{1}{2}$	44,832	1,217 —	55,655
D° — cut and loose - -	4 — $\frac{1}{2}$	210	2 1	134	1 2	106	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	2 — $\frac{1}{2}$	148	5 — $\frac{1}{2}$	374	—	—
Wilton Carpeting - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,487 Y ^{ds} — $\frac{1}{2}$	755	1,563 Y ^{ds}	471
Long Ells - - - - -	53 14 Pieces	2,438	112 2 Pieces	6,211	113 1	5,679	74 6	4,861	107 3	5,009	166 11 Y ^{ds}	8,019	250 Pieces	12,372
Broad D° - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366 7	11,246	303 7	10,099	27 —	5,847
Camblets - - - - -	12 3 Yards	104	11 Pieces	73	11 Pieces	71	7 P ^{cs} 5 Y ^{ds}	56	7 5	56	7 5	56	—	—
Allepines - - - - -	— 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	20	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	20	—	—	—	—	Bale.	—	—	—
Thickfets - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 447 Y ^{ds}	164	1 156 Y ^{ds}	116
Fustians - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	— 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Cafimirs - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 23 Y ^{ds}	203	1 23	60
Shalloons - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 163	224
Total Woollens —	— — £.	12,225	— —	12,958	— —	11,801	— —	15,910	— —	42,300	— —	64,511	— —	74,754
METALS.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.
Lead - - - - -	31 1 — 8	593	32 19 — 16	684	48 17 2 18	1,056	25 13 2 —	522	— — — —	—	68 8 3 26	1,581	— 9 1 20	13
Iron - - - - -	126 12 2 22	2,519	61 2 2 11	1,182	78 17 3 24	1,482	29 5 2 25	550	47 12 3 6	894	— — — —	—	3 19 3 17	75
Steel - - - - -	3 5 1 27	98	20 7 — 24	596	— 2 1 1	4	7 9 2 7	200	— — — —	—	147 7 — 16	4,877	1 6 2 17	43
Copper, Fine - - - - -	36 2 2 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,785	94 4 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,287	241 — 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,949	58 12 3 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,042	12 11 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,326	32 14 3 17	3,003	— 6 — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Plates - - - - -	1 17 — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	2 1 — 26	189	89 18 — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,119	— 4 — 12	18	— — — —	—	2 15 2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	— — — —	—
Japan - - - - -	— 5 — 20	22	— 4 — 21	20	39 15 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,868	— — 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	— 2 1 2	10	— 1 — 26	5	— — — —	—
Tin - - - - -	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	21 14 1 6	2,057	— — — —	—
Total Metals —	— — £.	7,179	— —	41,595	— —	40,478	— —	7,423	— —	2,230	— —	11,698	— —	156
Grand Total —	— — £.	19,404	— —	54,553	— —	52,279	— —	23,333	— —	44,530	— —	76,209	— —	74,910

AN ACCOUNT of the Remains of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, from 1783/4 to 1789/90.

	1783/4.		1784/5.		1785/6.		1786/7.		1787/8.		1788/9.		1789/90.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
WOOLLENS.	Bales. Pieces.	£.	Bales. Pieces.	£.	Bales. Pieces.	£.	Bales. Pieces.	£.	Bales. Pieces.	£.	Bales. Pieces.	£.	Bales. Pieces.	£.
Broad Cloth, Superfine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	3
Medleys, D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	15	5
Fine	227	4	12,043	8,355	186	4	9,819	7,373	86	4	4,525	4,691	30	4½
Aurora	672	5	34,913	14,709	156	5	7,961	320	2	5	131	877	360	—
Ordinary	1,289	5	52,296	41,202	638	4	25,873	28,210	524	1	17,254	22,592	262	4½
Broad Perpets, Ordinary	55	2	2,324	2,748	65	2	2,906	2,750	56	3	2,339	2,544	76	9
Fine	16	2	910	336	9	6	564	48	8	8	521	454	17	6
Imitation of Cafimirs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—
Perpets, Fine	35	9	2,248	467	16	18	1,054	233	—	4	12	12	14	15
Ordinary	71	18	3,055	2,556	51	11	2,102	1,035	51	6	2,309	4,057	145	9
Tabbinets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Flannels	10	—	872	170	7	9	706	42	—	9	34	34	—	355
Serges, White	3	—	321	321	3	—	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Velvets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7½
Cafimirs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	10	8
Total Woollens	—	£.	108,982	70,864	—	£.	51,306	40,011	—	£.	27,125	40,270	—	£.
METALS.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.	Tons Cw. Qrs lb.	£.
Copper	981	1	99,791	86,425	269	3	27,410	29,699	405	4	39,175	2,056	23	6
Lead	76	—	1,442	691	—	—	—	28	6	5	159	643	21	—
Iron	161	2	3,096	2,948	78	1	1,500	1,450	13	5	249	463	15	—
Steel	—	—	—	92	10	12	306	118	—	—	—	2,611	3	11
Tin	—	2	14	14	—	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Metals	—	£.	104,343	90,170	—	£.	29,223	31,302	—	£.	39,583	5,773	—	£.
Grand Total	—	£.	213,325	161,034	—	£.	80,529	71,313	—	£.	66,708	46,043	—	£.

Appendix, N 8.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Bales and Pieces of Woollens, &c. exported to India, from the Year 1784 to 1790; distinguishing each Year.

YEARS.	BROAD CLOTH.		LONG ELLS.		CAMBLETS, &c.	
	Bales.	Pieces.	Bales.	Pieces.	Bales.	Pieces.
1784	1,922	5,777 $\frac{1}{2}$	243	3,964	17	442
1785	1,384	4,297	369	5,161	16	250
1786	1,966	6,091 $\frac{1}{2}$	901	12,751	11	456
1787	1,720	5,612 $\frac{1}{2}$	511	8,010	58	574
1788	1,796	5,490 $\frac{1}{2}$	709	10,580	57	1,278
1789	1,375	4,193	335	5,977	13	297
1790	1,369	4,170	194	3,486	39	619
	11,532	35,632	3,262	49,929	211	3,916

Appendix, N° 9.

EXTRACT of the Commercial Treaty concluded with the Nabob Vizier, the 25th July 1788.

ARTICLE V.

BROAD Cloth, Iron, Copper, Lead, Manufactures of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold, or Silver, Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the Dominions of the Company to the Dominions of the Vizier, shall pay an Import Duty of Two and an Half per Cent. to his Excellency, on the Price specified in the Rowannah taken out in the Company's Dominions.

U

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IX.

All Goods not specified in the foregoing Articles exported from the respective Dominions of the contracting Parties, shall be subject to a Duty of Five per Cent. on the Valuation inserted in the Rowanmah of the Country from whence they were originally exported. If the Goods shall have been exported from the Company's Dominions to the Dominions of the Nawab Vizier, his Excellency will collect the Duty aforesaid at one of the Stations mentioned in the Third Article: If from the Territories of his Excellency to the Dominions of the Company, Two and an Half per Cent. shall be levied at the first established Station in the District of Benares, and Two and an Half per Cent. at the first authorized Station in the Province of Behar; or should the said Goods enter the Company's Provinces without passing through the Jurisdiction of Benares, the whole Duty of Five per Cent. shall be collected at the first authorized Station in the Province of Behar.

Appendix, N° 10.

EXTRACT of the Company's Commercial Letter to Bombay, dated 21st April 1790.

IN respect to the Woollens, it is with the most serious Regret we learn, that the Trade therein is sensibly on the Decay: As this Branch of Manufacture is of the first Importance to the Interests of the Country at large, we have at all Times been desirous of giving it every Assistance and Support in our Power, even at the Expence of a Diminution of those Advantages to which, in our Mercantile Capacities, we had the fairest Claim; nor should we now hesitate to sacrifice every Idea of Profit whatever, could the Vend thereby either be assisted or extended. Considered therefore as a National Concern, it becomes highly necessary that the Causes of this Decay should be fully and minutely ascertained and set forth; and we accordingly direct, that on the Receipt of these Advices (or as soon after as may be convenient) you cause an Enquiry to be set on Foot for the Purpose of procuring every Degree of needful Information on the Subject. In the Prosecution of this Investigation, we think it material that your Attention should principally be directed to the following Points:

- 1st. To ascertain the Quantity and Assortments of Woollens formerly vended at your Sales, and for what Markets they were ultimately designed.
- 2d. How far those Quantities have been, or are at present, increased or diminished.
- 3d. To what immediate or eventual Causes such Increase or Decrease has been owing.
- 4th. Whether those Markets are now supplied through any other Medium than that of our Sales; and,
- 5th. If so, whether that Supply is furnished by any other Nation, or by Illicit Traders of our own.
- 6th. What Alterations have taken Place in the Invoice and selling Prices.
- 7th. Whether any and what Difference exists as to the Qualities of the Articles now supplied, compared with those of former Periods; and,
- 8th. Whether any and what Measures can be adopted, if not for extending, at least for restoring this Branch of Commerce to its former State.

Par. 26. In your Pursuits respecting these, as well as any other Points that may occur, as pertinent to the Subject in Question, it strikes us that you may derive much useful Information, by consulting with some of the most eminent of the British and Native Merchants residing under the Company's Protection; but as you may be the best Judges altogether of the Manner in which the Object of our Wishes can be best effected, we leave it to you to act therein as you shall deem best suited to the End proposed, trusting that a Sense of that Duty you owe not only to the Company but to your Country, will lead you to give the Subject every Degree of Attention, the Nature and the Importance of it appears to require and demand.

Appendix,

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of each Sort of Metals exported to India, from the Year 1784 to 1790: distinguishing each Year.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of each Sort of Metals exported to India, from the Year 1784 to 1790; distinguishing each Year.

LEAD.			IRON.			STEEL.			TIN.			COPPER.		
Tons.	C ^{wt}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{wt}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{wt}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{wt}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{wt}	Q ^{rs} lbs.
50	2	— 21	100	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	982	5	3 21
150	3	3 8	160	—	—	32	19	2	—	—	—	820	17	3 23
170	4	1 26	230	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	959	3	3 14
490	6	3 21	665	—	—	212	2	3 8	25	4	2 12	1,322	6	2 6
260	5	— 1	515	—	—	141	6	1 8	—	—	—	990	6	2 8
550	7	3 25	725	—	—	104	—	—	15	1	— 14	2,874	11	1 16
600	6	2 25	640	—	—	75	—	—	9	18	3 16	1,951	—	3 27
2,271	17	— 15	3,035	—	—	705	8	2 16	50	4	2 24	9,900	13	1 3

BLOCK 3.

1000 Pounds White Twine, and few Skin Lines
1 Jar Linseed Oil
20 Kegs of Paint of various Colours
100 Pieces of Burning, but most Red
20 Bolts of Canvas, from 1 to 3 No.
100 Single and Double of Sore, from 3
No 12.

Rupess.	about 2 1/2 Chitt.	Wate of Sore
75	Per Candy of 20 Maunds.	Globe
16	Rupess per Maund of 37 Pound.	Wall shade
20	Ditto	Table shades
18	Ditto	Floor shades
20	Ditto	Hanging Chandeliers
35	Ditto	Curtains 8 foot
12	Per Hundred Weight	Some different Lamps
13	D°	Rot-Water Bottle
12	D°	Small thick Glass Wine Glasses, but few
13	D°	Table Lifter from 4 to 12
14	D°	cut few different Colors
16	D°	no Pan larger than 12 square
17	D°	40 to 70 inches in diam. but few
5	D°	gilt Frames
5	D°	20 Boxes of Window Glass from 6 to 8
14	D°	Inches
5	D°	no D° square Hand Lamps
18	Per Pound.	
9	D°	

2541 ERY

Few Pair Shoes and Boots
10 Single Hats
4 Pair Charrot Hats

BLOCKS.

Boxes of Hats, of Sours
Plain Work
New Fashion Argon Table Clock, with
Hands and Cheeks, about 1,000 Pound
3 Chells Perry Wine
30 D. Pale Ale
30 C. of Porter
10 D. Pale Ale
10 D. Porter
4 Chells Claret

BLOCKS.

500 Single and Double of Sorts, from 3 to 10 Inches	- - - - -	3	to
50 Bolts of Canvas, from 1 to 3 N°	- - - - -	1	to 3 N°
100 Pieces of Bunting, but most Red	- - - - -		
5 Large Anchors, from 2 to 30 Cwt	- - - - -	2	to 30 Cwt
50 Kegs of Paint of Sorts, but dry	- - - - -		
1 Jar Linseed Oil	- - - - -		
1,000 Pound Wt. Twine, and few Skin Lines of Sorts	- - - - -		

Glass Ware of Sorts, about 25 Chests	- - - - -		
Globe Lamps, and a few Cabin Lamps	- - - - -		
Wall Shade	- - - - -		
Table Shades	- - - - -		
Hand Globe	- - - - -		
Hanging Girandoles, but plain	- - - - -		
Cut from 8 to 12 Lights, and	- - - - -		
Some different Lights	- - - - -		
Rose-Water Bottles	- - - - -		
Small thick plain Wine Glasses, but few	- - - - -		
Table Lusters, from 4 to 6 Lights, plain cut, few different Colours	- - - - -		
10 Pair large Looking-Glasses, square, from 40 to 70 Inches in length, but plain gilt Frames	- - - - -		
20 Boxes of Window Glass, from 6 to 9 Inches	- - - - -		
10 D° square Hand Lanthorns	- - - - -		

SADDLERY.

4 Pair Chariot Harness	- - - - -		
10 Single Harness	- - - - -		
Few Pair Shoes and Boots	- - - - -		

EATABLES and DRINKABLES.

5 Chests Claret	- - - - -		
10 D° Porter	- - - - -		
10 D° Pale Ale	- - - - -		
30 C. of Porter	- - - - -		
30 D° Pale Ale	- - - - -		
3 Chests Perry Wine	- - - - -		
Hams and Cheefes, about 1,000 Pound	- - - - -		
New Fashion Argon Table Clock, with Plain Work	- - - - -		
2 Boxes of Hats, of Sorts	- - - - -		

Appendix A

30 per Cent.

50 per Cent. on Europe Cost.

30 per Cent. on Europe Cost.

50 per Cent.

50 per Cent.
40 per Cent.

Under-

Under-mentioned Articles, no Demand.

Cutlery	Rupces per Hundred W.
Ironmongery	Rupces per Hundred W.
Silk Hosiery	R. per Hundred W.
Stationary	per Cent. on the Cost.
Sword Blades	per Cent. on D.
Jewellery	to 1/2 per Cent.
Tar and Pitch	per Cent. on D.
Horn Lanthorns	per D.
Perfumery	to 20 per Cent. on the Cost.
Millinery	per Cent. on the Cost.
Plumbs and Raspberry Brandy	per Cent. on the Cost.
Rum	to 40 per Cent. on the Cost.
Pickle	
Oil	
Silver Plates	

PRICES of EUROPE ARTICLES in BOMBAY, 25th December 1798.

	Rupces.	
Iron in Narrow Bars	85	Per Surat Candy, or English Pound,
D° in Flat Bars	82	747—3 Candies 1 Ton
D° in Square Boxes	80	Rupces D° — D°
Copper in Sheet for Sheathing	17	D° — D° — D°
D° in Thick Sheets	17 1/2	R° per D° Maund of 37-3 D°
D° in large and small Dishes	18 1/2	R° per D° — D°
D° in thick and thin Plates	15 1/2	R° per D° — D°
D° in Japan	15	R° per D° — D°
Lead in Pigs	15 3/4	R° per Hundred Weight.
Lead in Sheets	16 1/2	R° per D° — D°
Red Lead in Kegs, Common	12	R° per D° — D°
White Lead in D°	21	R° per D° — D°
Steel in Faggots	14	R° per D° — D°
Iron Hoops for Casks	95	R° per Surat Candy of English Pound
		747
Glass Ware in Hanging Lamps, Shades, plain		
Wine Glasses, and Cabbin Lamps	40	per Cent. on Cost.
Looking Glasses of all Sizes, Square	30	per Cent. on Cost.
Window Glasses large, from 12 to 14, and 14 to 18	15	per Cent. on Cost.

	Rupees.	
Window Glasses, small, 4 to 6, and 6 to 8	25	per Cent. on Cost.
Glass Beads of all Colours	60	Rupees per Hundred Weight.
Cordage from 2 1/2 to 7 Inches	19	Rupees per Hundred Weight.
D° from 7 to 12, and from 12 to 18	17	R° per Hundred Weight.
Canvas, N° 1 to 7	60	per Cent. on the Cost.
Lines and Twines	60	per Cent. on D°
Tar and Pitch	61	to 15 per Cent.
Painters Colours	15	per Cent. on D°
Compasses	15	per D°
Sheer Mast, and Spars	15	to 20 per Cent. on the Cost.
Blocks of all Sizes	55	per Cent. on the Cost.
Guns, small	55	per Cent. on the Cost.
Gudgeons and Pintles for the Ships, small Sizes	30	to 40 per Cent. on the Cost.
Iron.—Brass and Iron Chest Locks, large Brass		
Door Hinges, Desk Furniture, Brass and Iron		
Handles of all Sizes, Spenter Padlocks, Hand		
Vices, Bench Vices, Nails from Sixpenny to		
Fortypenny, and few Deck Nails	—	25 to 30 per Cent. on the Cost.
Cutlery, common Sorts	20	per Cent. on the Cost.
Sword Blades	40	per Cent. on the Cost.
Perfumery	—	Prime Cost.
Millinery	60	to 70 per Cent. on the Cost.
Stationary	—	Prime Cost.
Haberdashery	—	Prime Cost.
Hats	40	per Cent. on the Cost.
Cotton Stockings	60	per Cent. on the Cost.
Silk Stockings	35	to 40 per Cent. on the Cost.
Buttons for Coats	30	per Cent. on the Cost.
Childrens Toys	20	per Cent. — D°
Cloth for Coats	30	per Cent. on D°
Shoes and Boots	50	to 60 per Cent. on the Cost.
Cochineal	10	Rupees per Pound.
Saffron high-coloured and free of Oil	61	Rupees per Pound.
Saffron with Oil	13	Rupees per Pound.
Quicksilver	40	R° per Surat Maunds of 37 1/2 Pound
		English.
Cinnabar in Kegs	—	R° per D° — Ditto.
		Lead in Pans
		Lead in Sheets
		Red Lead in Kegs Common
		White Lead in D°
		Sticks in Faggots
		Iron Hoops for Casks
		Glass Ware in Hanging Lamps, Shades, plain
		Wine Glasses, and Cabbie Lamps
		Looking Glasses of all Sizes, square
		and 14
		Appendix,

Appendix, N^o 13.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Kennaway, dated the 24th February 1791, entered on the Fort St. George Consultations of the 11th March 1791.

I HAVE acknowledged already the Receipt of your different Letters to the Nizam; the First on the Subject of Teak Timbers passing the Godavery being exempted from Duties; the Second, expressive of your Readiness to supply his Highness with Goods from the Company's Warehouse. The former I have delivered, and, with a speedy Answer to it, have been promised, that though the heaviest Duties on this Article are levied by a Zemindar, who, owing to the Nizam's Absence from his Capital, is not at present in proper Subjection, such Means as are practicable shall be taken to relieve the Timber Merchants from his Impositions.

On the Subject of the Second, I have had several Conversations with the Nizam's Ministers, in which I have found so little Reason to think your Offer would be accepted of, nay, that it would not be construed into some sinister Intention with regard to the Peishcush, that I am very averse to delivering the Letter, which I therefore shall not do, till I hear further from you; the Object of it, indeed, if obtainable, I should not conceive of any great Advantage, on Account of the very small Quantity of Goods the Nizam would require, and the narrow and illiberal Spirit which marks this Government, in every pecuniary or Mercantile Transaction it is engaged in.

APPENDIX to the SECOND REPORT.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1781-2 and 1782-3.

1781-2.	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p' C' p' Ann ^m	Insurance, at 3 p' Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s. 8 d. p' Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p' Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth —	407	22,061	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,764 $\frac{1}{2}$	661 $\frac{1}{2}$	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,106 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,973	11	—	2,144 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells —	687	28,778	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,302 $\frac{1}{2}$	863 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,145	33,252 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,082	20	—	2,170 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets —	9	1,014	5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	1,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,422	1	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Total Woollens —	—	£. 51,853	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,555 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,698 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,514 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,477	32	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,315	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 4,069 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' C' on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons. C. Q ^r .											
Lead —	428 3 2	5,538	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	443	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,281 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,456 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,790	94	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total —	—	£. 57,391	286 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,591 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,721 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,970 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,267	126	485 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,315	
Total Nett Loss, £. 3,829 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' C' on First Cost.												
1782-3.												
METALS.												
	Tons.											
Lead —	150	2,258	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	4,017 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,781	37	—	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
On First Cost.												

Arch titions

1783-4.	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p ^r C ^t p ^r Ann ^m	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 p ^r Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6s. 8d. per Tale.	Charges of the Ware-house.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
Broad Cloth — —	Bales. 1,363	£. 77,706	£. 388 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 6,216 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 2,331 $\frac{1}{8}$	£. 1,703 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 88,345 $\frac{7}{8}$	£. 78,050	£. 64	£. —	£. 10,359 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells — —	2,888	126,450	632 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,116	3,793 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,813	145,804 $\frac{1}{2}$	143,131	115	—	2,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets — —	63	9,585	47 $\frac{7}{8}$	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	287 $\frac{1}{2}$	315	11,002 $\frac{1}{8}$	13,028	13	4,012 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	41 $\frac{7}{8}$
Total Woollens —	— —	£. 213,741	1,068 $\frac{5}{8}$	17,099 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,412 $\frac{1}{8}$	6,831 $\frac{1}{2}$	245,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,209	192	4,012 $\frac{7}{8}$	13,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 9,135 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r C ^t on First Cost.												
METALS.												
Lead — — —	Tons. C. 902 11	15,874	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,270	476 $\frac{1}{8}$	9,025	26,725	20,217	170	—	6,678	42 $\frac{1}{8}$
Grand Total —	— —	£. 229,615	1,148	18,369 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,888 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,857	271,877 $\frac{1}{2}$	256,426	362	4,012 $\frac{7}{8}$	19,826 $\frac{5}{8}$	—
Total Nett Loss, £. 15,813 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ p ^r C ^t on First Cost.												
1784-5. WOOLLENS.												
Broad Cloth — —	Bales. 1,244	72,402	362	5,792 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,172 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,555	82,283 $\frac{1}{8}$	75,648	39	—	6,674 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells — —	2,211	100,025	500 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,002	3,000 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,685	115,213	110,234	68	—	5,047	5
Camblets — —	78	12,502	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 $\frac{1}{8}$	375	390	14,329 $\frac{5}{8}$	18,632	4	4,298 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flannels — —	2	184	— $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	215 $\frac{1}{8}$	203	—	—	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens —	— —	£. 185,113	925 $\frac{5}{8}$	14,809	5,553 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,640	212,040 $\frac{7}{8}$	204,717	111	4,298 $\frac{3}{8}$	11,733 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 7,434 $\frac{7}{8}$, or 4 p ^r C ^t on First Cost.												
METALS.												
Lead — — —	Tons. C. Q ^r 581 3 3	10,392	52	831 $\frac{3}{8}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,811	17,398 $\frac{1}{8}$	13,019	114	—	4,493 $\frac{1}{8}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total —	— —	£. 195,505	977 $\frac{5}{8}$	15,640 $\frac{3}{8}$	5,865	11,451	229,439	217,736	225	4,298 $\frac{3}{8}$	16,266 $\frac{5}{8}$	—
Total Nett Loss, £. 11,928 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r C ^t on First Cost.												

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1785-6.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p ^r Cent. p ^r Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 p ^r Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6s. 8 d. p ^r Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth — —	1,224	69,535	347 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,562 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,086	1,530	79,061 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,410	41	—	3,692 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Long Ells — —	2,088	92,051	460	7,364	2,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,480	106,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	103,930	56	—	2,242 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets — —	54	9,212	46	736 $\frac{3}{4}$	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	10,541 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,116	7	2,567 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	27 $\frac{7}{8}$
Total Woollens — —	— —	£. 170,798	853 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,663 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,124	5,280	195,719 $\frac{1}{2}$	192,456	104	2,567 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,935	
							Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 3,367 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent. on First Cost.					
METALS.												
	Tons Cwt Qrs											
Lead — —	1,257 2 2	24,503	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,960 $\frac{1}{2}$	735	12,571	39,891 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,160	204	—	11,935	48 $\frac{1}{8}$
Grand Total — —	— —	£. 195,301	976	15,624	5,859	17,851	235,611	220,616	308	2,567 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,870 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Total Nett Loss, £. 15,303, or 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ p ^r Cent. on First Cost.					

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1786-7.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 p ^r Cent. p ^r Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s. 8 d. p ^r Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth —	1,510	87,297	436 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,983 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,618 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,887 $\frac{1}{2}$	99,223 $\frac{1}{8}$	94,112	50	—	5,161 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells —	2,999	135,096	675 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,052 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,000	155,631 $\frac{1}{4}$	149,202	80	—	6,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets —	17	2,880	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	230 $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	85	3,296 $\frac{1}{8}$	4,056	2	757 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	26 $\frac{7}{8}$
Total Woollens —	— —	£. 225,273	1,126 $\frac{3}{8}$	18,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,758 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,972 $\frac{1}{2}$	258,151 $\frac{1}{2}$	247,370	132	757 $\frac{7}{8}$	11,671 $\frac{1}{8}$	
METALS. Tons. C ^t Q ^r lb. Lead — — — 2,121 9 — — 39,500 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3,160 1,185 21,214 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65,257 45,144 381 — 20,494 51 $\frac{1}{2}$												
Grand Total —	— —	£. 264,773	1,323 $\frac{7}{8}$	21,181 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,943 $\frac{1}{4}$	28,187	323,408 $\frac{1}{2}$	292,514	513	757 $\frac{7}{8}$	32,165 $\frac{1}{8}$	

Nett Loss on Woollens, 10,913 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p^r Cent. on First Cost.

Total Nett Loss, £. 31,407 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on First Cost.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1787-8.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p ^r Cent. p ^r Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s. 8 d. p ^r Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Broad Cloth	1,065	60,898	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,871 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,827 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,331 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,232 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,291	39	—	1,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells	2,650	121,820	609	9,745 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,654 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,417	140,246	137,245	80	—	3,081	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets	5	878	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1,003 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,200	1	195 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	22 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cameroons	2	563	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	637 $\frac{1}{2}$	623	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	£. 184,159	920 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,732 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,524 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	211,120	206,359	120	195 $\frac{1}{8}$	5,076 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 4,881, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons Cwt. Q ^r lb.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Copper	21 10 — 14	1,903	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	2,336 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,406	9	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lead	1,810 2 — —	33,514	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,681 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,005 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,101	55,469	38,519	303	—	17,253	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	£. 35,417	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,833 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,316	57,805 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,925	312	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,253	
Nett Loss on Metals, £. 17,192 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
Grand Total	—	£. 219,576	1,097 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,565 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,587	24,099 $\frac{1}{2}$	268,925 $\frac{1}{2}$	247,284	432	255 $\frac{3}{8}$	22,329 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 22,073 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 10 $\frac{1}{10}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												

Total Nett Loss, £. 36,867 $\frac{1}{4}$, or 9 $\frac{13}{18}$ p' Cent. on First Cost.

CALCULATE OF THE PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1789-90.

	Net Amount	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at 4 p. Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 p. Cent. Ann. Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p. Cent.	Freight, at £ 10 p. Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Can- ton, at 6s. 8d. per Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth	82,184	Bales. 1,203	£ 72,359	£ 361 1/4	£ 5,788 1/4	£ 2,170 1/2	£ 1,503 1/2	82,184	78,264	31	—	3,951	5 7/8
Long Eils	247,968 1/2	4,682	£ 215,394	£ 1,077 1/2	£ 17,231 1/2	£ 6,461 1/2	£ 7,804	247,968 1/2	233,697	131	—	14,402 1/4	6 1/8
Camblers	5,402 1/2	33	£ 4,697	£ 23 1/2	£ 375 1/2	£ 141	£ 165	5,402 1/2	7,816	2	2,411 1/2	—	51 1/2
Tabinets	1,407 1/2	Cales-7	£ 1,231	£ 6	£ 98 1/2	£ 37	£ 35	1,407 1/2	1,355	1	—	53 1/2	4 1/2
Total Woollens	336,962		£ 293,681	£ 1,468 1/4	£ 23,494 1/2	£ 8,810 1/2	£ 9,507 1/2	336,962	321,132	165	2,411 1/2	18,406 1/2	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £ 15,995, or 5 7/8 per Cent. on First Cost.													
METALS.													
Copper	19,356 1/2	Tons. Cwt Q ^{rs} lb. 179 17 1	£ 15,748	£ 78 1/2	£ 1,259 1/2	£ 472 1/2	£ 1,798	19,356 1/2	18,131	46	—	1,271 1/2	8 1/4
Lead	54,948 1/2	1,469 10 —	£ 36,102	£ 180 1/2	£ 2,888 1/2	£ 1,083	£ 14,695	54,948 1/2	32,917	275	—	22,306 1/2	61 1/8
Tin	5,099	55 — 2 17	£ 4,080	£ 20 1/2	£ 326 1/2	£ 122 1/2	£ 550	5,099	4,777	18	—	340	8 1/2
Total Metals	79,404 1/2		£ 55,930	£ 279 1/2	£ 4,474	£ 1,677 1/2	£ 17,043	79,404 1/2	55,825	339	—	23,918 1/2	42 1/2
Grand Total	416,366 1/2		£ 349,611	£ 1,748	£ 27,968 1/2	£ 10,488	£ 26,550 1/2	416,366 1/2	376,957	504	2,411 1/2	42,325	
Total Nett Loss, £ 39,913 1/2, or 11 7/8 per Cent. on First Cost.													

CALCULATE OF THE PROFITS & LOSSES ON SALES OF EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1790-91.

	Insurance, 1 per Cent.	Interest of Money, 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Charges in England, 1 per Cent.	First Cost.	Quantity sold.	Charges in Canton, 1 per Cent.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.									
Broad Cloths	—	—	—	£. 104,952 1/2	100,362	50	—	4,640 1/2	5
Long Ells	—	—	—	£. 280,676 1/2	271,959	135	—	8,852 1/2	3 1/2
Superior Long Ells	—	—	—	£. 10,797	10,485	5	—	317	3 1/2
Superfine D ^s	—	—	—	£. 74 1/2	87	—	—	12 1/2	17 1/2
Camblets	—	—	—	£. 9,688 1/2	14,468	7	4,772 1/2	—	56 1/2
Denims	—	—	—	£. 332	333	—	1	—	1/2
Royal Ribbs	—	—	—	£. 308 1/2	333	—	24 1/2	—	8 1/2
Total Woollens	—	—	—	£. 406,829 1/2	398,027	197	4,810 1/2	13,810 1/2	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 8,999 1/2, or 2 1/2 per Cent on First Cost.									
METALS.									
Copper	—	—	—	£. 26,239	25,174	54	—	1,119	5 1/2
Lead	—	—	—	£. 52,322 1/2	44,446	288	—	8,164 1/2	24 1/2
Tin	—	—	—	£. 67,755 1/2	72,692	163	4,773 1/2	—	8 1/2
Total Metals	—	—	—	£. 146,316 1/2	142,312	505	4,773 1/2	9,283 1/2	
Nett Loss on Metals, £. 4,509 1/2, or 4 1/2 per Cent on First Cost.									
Grand Total	—	—	—	£. 553,146 1/2	540,339	702	9,584 1/2	23,093 1/2	
Total Nett Loss, £. 13,509 1/2, or 2 1/2 per Cent on First Cost.									

APPENDIX to the THIRD REPORT.

Appendix, No. 1.

EXTRACT of a Paper respecting the Cargoes of 29 DUTCH SHIPS.

AFTER the Departure of the last Ships from Batavia, several Tonckes from China, Tonkeene, Teywan, were departed, and this Season 29 of them are arrived in Japan; viz,

- | | |
|----|----------------------|
| 3 | From Syam. |
| 3 | From Cambodia. |
| 4 | From Queenam. |
| 1 | From Lubore. |
| 3 | From Tywan, by Anna. |
| 11 | From Antray. |
| 1 | From Amew. |
| 2 | From Outseaw. |
| 1 | From Nankeen. |

The first Ship from Syam the last Year, and set out by the Moore Opera Cinneratt, and wintered in Queenam; and the Season arrived in Japan, the 11th July last, laden with the following Goods:

150,000	Cattees of Japan Wood.
533	Bundles of Bait, for Brooms.
2,896	Buffalo Horns.
1,000	Ca. Cittaw.
150	Ca. Cassia Linga.
650	Ca. Boree Boree.
2,456	Pieces of Salempores.
185	Pots of Nammarak.
72	Hart Skins.
100	Ca. of Red Earth.
17,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
600	Cattees of Pepper.
100	Pieces of Alegies Condrick.
9	P ⁱ of Cushion Cloths.
3	P ⁱ of Sennanges.
5	Pieces of Cambletts.
2	Ca. of Vermillion.
30	Hare Skins.
130	P ⁱ Hockins.
6	P ⁱ Pepetuanocs.
111	Packs with Clappas Sheels.
550	Cattees of Medicinal Drugs.

The other Two Ships from Syam arrived in Japan, the 2d and 6th of September, with these following Goods:

54,600	Cattees Old Pinang.
6,720	Ca. Namarack.
4,215	P ⁱ Jamana.
1,972	P ⁱ of Cheman.
250	Buck Skins.
14,700	Ca. Tin.
40,900	Ca. Pepper.
680	Ca. Clappas Oil.
43	P ⁱ of Alcateeles.
59	P ⁱ of Saffaran.
976	Ca. of Drugs.
5,400	Hare Skins.
15,836	Fish Skins.
2,203	Buffalo Horns.
660	Cow Hides.

11,200	Ca. Canes.
13,070	Ca. Cupock.
20,700	Ca. Red Earth.
570	Pieces of Sandell Wood.
4,860	of Ivory.
38	Ca. of Rhinocery.
200	Ca. of Agel Wood.
78	P ^l of Ghrills.
12	P ^l of Gazcons.
16	P ^l of Red Panices.
2	P ^l of Senangees.
16	P ^l of Maddap Hunts.
74	Aligia Contracks.
142,000	Ca. of White Sugar.
28,400	Ca. of Black Sugar.
9,360	Pieces of Hart Skins.
140	Pieces of Cobbittors.
650	Ca. of Bark of Trees.
300	Ca. of Burnt Alum.
100	Ca. of Drugs.
150	Ca. of Gilligoom.
100	Ca. of Waff.
20	Ca. of Cloves.
2	Chests of Small Wares.

The Three Ships that came from Cambodia, and arrived in Japan the 5th, 18th, and 25th of August; the First was the Toncke of the rich forsaken Chinese Coquan, who, under Pretence of being sick, hath obtained to remain yet a Year in Japan: The Lading of these Three Toncks were as followeth;

92,710	Hart Skins.
2,607	Cow Hides.
33	Tiger Skins.
522	Hare Skins.
1,520	Fish Skins.
3,600	Buck Skins.
2,745	Buffalo Horns.
33	Cattres of Renoffer Horns.
700	Ca. and 2 Pieces of Elephants Teeth.
800	Ca. of Hart Skins.
35,000	Ca. of Cambodia Nuts.
71,400	Ca. of Black Sugar.
13,300	Ca. of White Sugar.
2,200	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
20,000	Ca. of Sappan Wood.
5,300	Ca. of Waff.
300	Ca. of Pepper.
63	Ca. of Cloves.
210	Ca. of Cassambay.

35	Ca. of Callamback.
60,000	Ca. of Nammorack.
120	Ca. of Cassia Lingua.
26	Ca. of Burnese Camphire.
350	Ca. of Spelter.
500	Ca. of Vermillion.
200	Ca. of Radix China.
20	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
5	Ca. of Nephene.
2,000	Ca. of Drugs.
330	Ca. of W ⁿ Silk.
50	Ca. of Sittaw.
12	Ca. of Sewing Silk.
7,593	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.
65	P ^l of Camblers.
325	P ^l Coarse Cloth.
100	Ca. of Gold Thread.
100	Ca. Cupock.
20	Chests of Small Wares.

The Four Jonckes of Queenam arrived in Japan 19th, 22d, and 31st August, with these Goods :

1,010	Ca. of Callumback.
1,100	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
373	Pieces of Ebony.
21,700	Ca. of Nammerack.
31,080	Ca. of Pepper.
1,500	Ca. of Spelter.
22,044	Fish Skins.
784	Hare Skins.
2,722	Cow Hides.
8	Elephant Teeth.
9,427	Buffaloes Horns.
30,260	Ca. of White Sugar.
122,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
150	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
7,890	Ca. of Cotton Wool, in 14 Bags.
800	Ca. of Radix China.
16,200	Ca. of Cambodia Nurs.
61,801	Ca. of Bark of Trees.
200	Ca. of Yellow Silk.
16,290	Ca. of Drugs.
13,520	Ca. of Sella.
1,387	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.

The Joncke from Luborne arrived at Japan 22d August, with

111	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.
150	Ca. of Radix China.
600	Ca. of Nammarack.
42,000	Ca. of White Sugar.
23,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
900	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
4,000	Ca. of Spelter.
150	Ca. of Tea.
2	Chests with Small Ware.
230	Ca. of Drugs.

The Three Jonckes from Tywan, which arrived at Japan 23d, 24th, and 26th July, bringing as followeth :

51,200	Hart Skins, whereof 7,762 were of
500,800	Ca. of White Sugar, therein 10,800 of Formosa.
37,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
1,700	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
3,032	Fish Skins.
5,100	Ca. of Nammarack.
48,400	Ca. of Sappan Wood.
125	Hart Skins.
2,000	Ca. of Spelter.
51	Ca. of Vermillion.
10	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
11	Ca. of Niffen Roots.
20,400	Ca. of Drugs.
1,350	Ca. of Radix China.
150	Ca. of Gold Thread.
27	Chests of Small Wares.
200	Ca. of White Silks.
294	Pieces of Silks Stuffs.
2,091	Pieces of Hempen Cloth.
1,014	P' of Calicoes and small Things.

The remaining 15, which came from China, and arrived at Japan, brought

45,701	Cas. W ^t Silk.
450	Ca. of Tonken Silk.
2,930	Ca. of Sewing Silk.
10,385	Pelings.
43	Queenam Pelings.
10,840	Geelerns.
30,955	Pancies.
5,039	Scowells.
2,394	Sattins.
347	Velvets.
57	Embredors.
256	Damasks.
246	Gayson.
213	Striped Silk Stuffs.
887	Cushion Cloths.
35	Cloths of Gold.
60	P ⁱ Sallampores.
1,869	P ⁱ Cotton Linnen.
16,502	P ⁱ of Hempen Cloths.
1,265	P ⁱ of Camblets.
40	Thread Sestentines.
4	P ⁱ of Chinese Serge.
24	Senangees.
4	Fabbettaes.
4,500	Cattees of Cotton.
15	Ells of Black Cloth.
8	Ca. of Watton.
791,160	Ca. of White Sugar.
160,010	Ca. of Black Sugar.
42,070	Ca. of Stick Sugar.
18,080	Ca. of Sappan Wood.
36,650	Ca. of Spelter.
3,540	In 6 Pots of Namarack.
9,150	Ca. of Wash.
2,225	Ca. of China Roots.
71	Ca. of Nuce Roots.
273	Ca. of fine Cloves.
93	Ca. of Musk.
300	Ca. of Alum.
50	Ca. of Burnt Alum.
88	Ca. of Vermillion.
500	Ca. of Sittaw.
250	Ca. of China Dye.
530	Ca. of Tea.
100	Ca. of Boreaux.
1,000	Ca. of Bark of Trees.
7	Ca. of Dye Stuff,

160	Ca. of 12 Chests, and 230 Bundles of Gold Thread.
100	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
100	Ca. of Callumbacca.
75,280	Ca. of Drugs.
2,700	Spectacles.
84	Tea Pots.
2	Chests with Books.
670	Bundles with China Paper.
74,260	Hart Skins.
905	Fish Skins.
3,375	Jamnamies.
3,173	Cobbettoes.
70	Cow Hides.
150	Buck Skins.
20	Chests China.
150	Chiman.
5	Hare Skins.
5,450	Ca. Pepper.
1,178	Buffalo Horns.
2,440	Ca. of Elephant Teeth.
400	Ca. Cassia Lingua.
192	Chests of Small Wares.

[illegible]

Appendix, N^o. 2.—CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of WOOLLENS at *BUSSORA*, from 1780/1 to 1789/90.

	Quantity fold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Turkish Customs on Importation.	TOTAL.	Sale at Bussora, at $\frac{2}{3}$ the Rupee.	Bombay Warehouse Charges, at 2 per Cent.	PROFIT.	LOSS.	Gain or Loss per Cent. on First Cost.
	Bales. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1780/1. Broad Cloth - - - -	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,919	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	2,235 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,347 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	- -	914 $\frac{7}{8}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$
1781/2. Broad Cloth - - - -	122 -	5,847 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	467 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,802	6,199 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	- -	726 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$
Long Ells - - - -	113 -	2,581	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,017 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,740 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	331 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$
		8,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	674 $\frac{1}{2}$	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	9,819 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,058 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782/3. - - None	fold.												
1783/4. Broad Cloth - - - -	145 -	6,537 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	522 $\frac{1}{2}$	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	7,606 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,652 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	- -	1,086 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784/5. Broad Cloth - - - -	165 -	7,642 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	611 $\frac{1}{2}$	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	205	275	9,001 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,732 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,423 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells - - - -	155 -	3,559	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	284 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	4,159 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,793 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	441 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
		11,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	896 $\frac{1}{2}$	336	334 $\frac{1}{2}$	337	13,160 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,525 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,865 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785/6. Broad Cloth - - - -	78 -	4,113	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	329	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	4,683 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,583	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,172 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786/7. - -	fold.												
1787/8. Broad Cloth - - - -	141 -	6,550 $\frac{7}{8}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	524	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,625 $\frac{3}{8}$	6,759	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,001 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{9}{12}$
Long Ells - - - -	72 -	1,619	8	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,891 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,464	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	456 $\frac{1}{8}$	28 $\frac{1}{6}$
		8,169 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	653 $\frac{1}{2}$	245	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,517	8,223	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	1,458 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1788/9. Broad Cloth - - - -	6 -	534 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	616	650 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells - - - -	196 -	4,751 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	380	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,533 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,877 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,732 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
		5,286 $\frac{3}{8}$	26 $\frac{3}{8}$	422 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	6,149 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,528 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nett Loss, £. 1,711, or 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.		
1789/90. Broad Cloth - - - -	65 -	4,019	20	321 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,652 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,677 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,047 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells - - - -	104 -	2,530	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	2,945 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,994	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	991 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
		6,549	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	523 $\frac{1}{2}$	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,597 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,671 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	- -	2,038 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$
TOTAL in 10 Years -	- -	52,204 $\frac{1}{2}$	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,175 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,565 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,480 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,082 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,768 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,471 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,008 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 11,305 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.													

Appendix, N° 3.—CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on the SALES of WOOLLENS at BUSHIRE, from 1780/1 to 1789/90.

	Quantity fold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at ½ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	TOTAL.	Sale at Bushire, at 2/3 the Rupee.	Warehouse Charges, at 2 per Cent.	PROFIT.	LOSS.	Gain or Loss per Cent. on First Cost.
1780/1.	Bales. P ^s	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth	81 —	4,245 7	21 ½	339 ½	127 ½	101 ½	4,835 ½	4,478 ½	89 ½	— —	446 ½	10 ½
Long Ells	107 2	2,395 ½	11 ½	191 ½	71 ½	89 ½	2,760 ½	2,434 ½	48 ½	— —	374 ½	15 ½
Shalloons	2 —	297 ½	1 ½	23 ½	8 ½	10	341 ½	311 ½	6 ½	— —	35 ½	11 ½
Total	— — — £.	6,938 ½	34 ½	555	208	200 ½	7,937	7,224 ½	144 ½	— —	856 ½	12 ½
1781/2.												
Broad Cloth	38 —	1,908	9 ½	152 ½	57 ½	47 ½	2,174 ½	2,111 ½	42 ½	— —	105 ½	5 ½
Long Ells	58 6	1,291	6 ½	103 ½	38 ½	48 ½	1,488 ½	1,429 ½	28 ½	— —	87	6 ½
Total	— — — £.	3,199	16	255 ½	96	96 ½	3,663 ½	3,541 ½	70 ½	— —	192 ½	6
1782/3.												
Broad Cloth	23 3	1,271	6 ½	101 ½	38 ½	29 ½	1,446 ½	1,354 ½	27	— —	119 ½	9 ½
Long Ells	14 —	401 ½	2	32	12	11 ½	459 ½	623 ½	12 ½	151 ½	—	37 ½
Total	— — —	1,672 ½	8 ½	133 ½	50 ½	41	1,906	1,977 ½	39 ½	151 ½	119 ½	
1783/4. — None	fold.									Nett Profit, £. 32 ½, or 2 per Cent. nearly.		
1784/5.												
Broad Cloth	70 —	3,625 ½	18 ½	290	108 ½	87 ½	4,129 ½	4,200 ½	84	— —	13 ½	— ½
Long Ells	115 —	2,542 ½	12 ½	203 ½	76 ½	95 ½	2,930 ½	2,821 ½	56 ½	— —	165 ½	6 ½
Total	— — — £.	6,168	30 ½	493 ½	185	183 ½	7,060 ½	7,022 ½	140 ½	— —	178 ½	2 ½
1785/6. — None	fold.											
1786/7.												
Broad Cloth	44 —	2,027 ½	10 ½	162 ½	60 ½	55	2,315 ½	2,404	48	40 ½	— —	2
Long Ells	30 —	710 ½	3 ½	56 ½	21 ½	25	817 ½	973 ½	19 ½	137	— —	19 ½
Total	— — —	2,738	13 ½	218 ½	82	80	3,132 ½	3,377 ½	67 ½	177 ½	— —	6 ½
1787/8.												
Broad Cloth	1 —	77 ½	— ½	6 ½	2 ½	1 ½	87 ½	93 ½	1 ½	4 ½	— —	5 ½
1788/9.												
Broad Cloth	18 —	1,106 ½	5 ½	88 ½	33 ½	22 ½	1,256	1,199 ½	24	— —	80 ½	7 ½
Long Ells	67 —	1,520 ½	7 ½	121 ½	45 ½	55 ½	1,750 ½	1,645 ½	32 ½	— —	138 ½	9 ½
Total	— — — £.	2,626 ½	13 ½	210 ½	78 ½	78 ½	3,006 ½	2,844 ½	56 ½	— —	219 ½	8 ½
1789/90. — None	fold.											
TOTAL in 10 Years	— — — £.	23,420 ½	117	1,873	702 ½	680 ½	26,793 ½	26,681 ½	521 ½	333 ½	1,566 ½	
Total Nett Loss, £. 1,232 ½, or 5 ½ per Cent. on First Cost.												

Appendix, N° 4.

CARGO of a DUTCH SHIP bound to JAPAN in the Year 1770.

Lead Tin,	Quantity not specified.						
Powder Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,326 Peculs.
Sapan Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
Rattans	—	—	—	—	—	—	362
Flints	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Putchuck	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cloves	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ¹ / ₃
Tortoise Shell	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Cotton Yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Fish Skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mother of Pearl Shells	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 Pieces.
Looking Glasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	59

CARGO of a DUTCH SHIP to JAPAN in the Year 1775.

Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	Chests.
Birds Neft	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	Peculs.
Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,230	
Blue	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cloves	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,494	
Camblets	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Pieces.

[189]

Appendix to the First Report

REPORT

CARGO OF THE DUTCH SHIP SIGNED TO THE

OF THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

of the East India Company

CARGO OF THE DUTCH SHIP TO THE

OF THE

MANUFACTURE OF THIS COUNTRY

WITH APPENDICES

1793